

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, MARCH 20, 1899.

\$1 a Year,  
in advance.



## THE HORSE.

### English Shire Horse Show.

The annual show of this famous English breed took place at London on February 21 and 22. There were 586 entries,

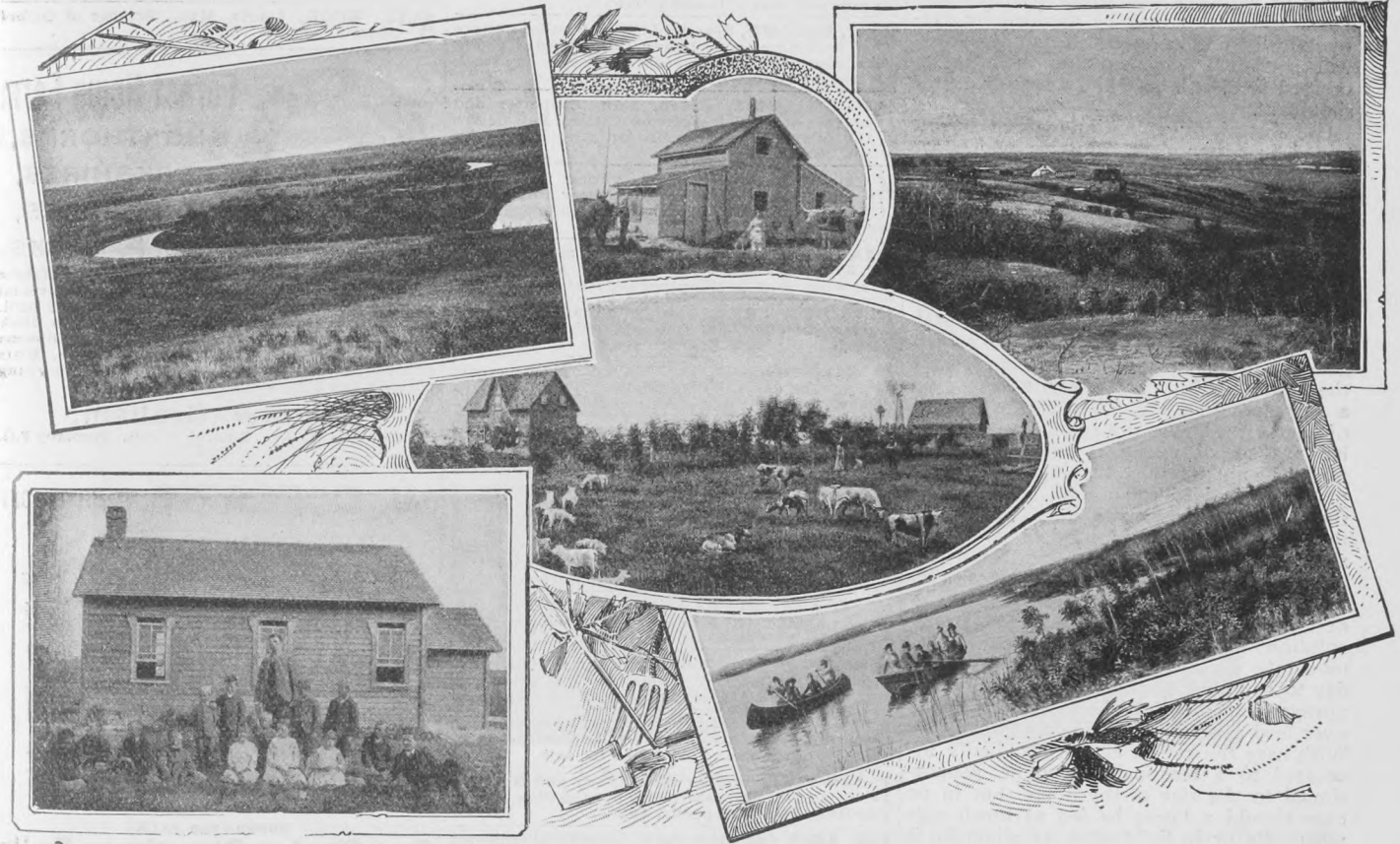
For championship of 1, 2 and 3 year old stallions, Buscot Harold 1st, Dunsmore Jameson 2nd. For aged stallions Blaisden Conqueror 1st, Burgeon 2nd. Challenge Cup, \$25, for best stallion in the slow and Champion Cup, \$100, Buscot Harold. Gold medal for second best, Blaisden Conqueror.

In the class for females of 1898, 58 entries, Mrs. Barr 1st, P. A. Muntz 2nd, J. P. Cross 3rd. In 2-year-olds, 69 entries, Blundell Maple's Victor Queen 1st, Hudson's Tatton Tapestry 2nd, Rothschild's Royal Rose, 3rd. In 3-year-olds, 35 entries, Lowndes's Rolleston Fuchsia 1st, Duncombe's Boro Royal 2nd, Eadie's Waresley Gem 3rd. In 4-year-olds, 24 entries, Lord Langatloch's Dunsmore Gazette 1st, Rothschild's Alton Rose 2nd.

Many horses went out unsold, the upset price not being reached. Females of all ages made good prices.

### Horse Education.

The colts that have been half broken during the spare time of the winter should have their education finished before the spring opens up. Only an ignorant and brutal man now speaks and thinks of "breaking" a horse. The only way to make a horse tractable and safe is to set his brain to work in the way you wish. When a colt starts to run away from sights and sounds with which it has had no previous acquaintance, it is merely act-



Western Canada Farm Scenes.

against 526 last year. In foals of 1898 there were 53 entries, Muntz's Dunsmore Jameson, 1st, Lord Wantage's Buscot Senator, 2nd. In 2-year-old stallions, 63 entries, Jackson's Knottingley Regent 1st, Ransom's Hitchin Ringleader 2nd, Duncombe's Sentinel 2nd, 3rd. In 3-year-old stallions, 76 entries, Henderson's Buscot Harold 1st, Lord Egerton's Forest Chief 2nd, Maple's Pioneer 7th 3rd. Stallions over 4 years, 37 entries, were divided into a class 4 to 10 years old and under 16 hands high, and horses the same age over that height. In the first lot Forshaw's Royal Ben 1st, Rowell's Royal Salute 2nd, Cannock Co.'s Dove Baronet 3rd. In the second lot Stub's Blaisden Conqueror 1st, Forshaw's Burgeon and King Holt 2nd and 3rd. In old stallions Waddington's Scarsdale Rocket 1st, Muntz's Extraordinary 2nd, Nix's College Don 3rd.

Mares under 16 hands, 31 entries, Rothschild's Saxon Girl 1st, Pratt's Buttercup 2nd. Mares over 16 hands, 41 entries, Maple's Dunsmore Gloaming 1st, Rothschild's Aldenham Dame 2nd, Aurea, last year's champion, 3rd.

In mares, Junior cup, Victor Queen 1st, Rolleston Fuchsia 2nd. Senior cup, Dunsmore Gloaming 1st, Aldenham Dame 2nd. Champion of the show, Dunsmore Gloaming, Aldenham Dame 2nd. Champion gelding, 1 and 2 went to J. Eadie.

After the show many of the younger horses were sold by auction. For 12 yearling colts the average was \$300. In 2-year-olds 26 were sold, average \$380, highest \$1,600. Three-year-olds, 26 sold, average \$435. Four-year-olds, 7 sold, average \$430. Above 4 years, 17 sold, average \$395. One horse brought \$2,080.

ing on its inherited instincts, which teach it to fly at every hint of danger from seen and unseen enemies. Get that scary brute to understand that an umbrella or sheet of newspaper or steam engine won't hurt it and that it may trust its driver, and it will not be long till he finds he can trust it. There can be no greater folly in horse management than to cut with the whip when a colt or half trained horse shys at anything which inspires suspicion or terror. Give it time to find out that there is nothing to fear. Let it have a chance to satisfy itself by sight and smell that the terror is not at all terrible, and you will with a few weeks' careful management have a horse safe in almost every emergency. The great horse tamers open and shut umbrellas and rugs in front of and all round the horse, beat drums and toss papers among his feet, keeping at it till

such an impression has been made on the beast's brain in one or two lessons that it is a changed animal from that day forward. Readers of The Farmer should look into Gleason's Horse Book for further hints along the same line and set to work at the earliest opportunity to produce a horse that is safe in any emergency, because made confident by the conquest of its worst terrors that its master can be trusted.

### Preparing Horses for Spring Work.

After a long winter of comparative idleness the spring comes with a rush, seeding must be attended to at once and the horses are pushed to their utmost when badly prepared to stand it. Sore shoulders result from the pressure of the collar upon the soft relaxed skin, cases of colic and indigestion from the largely increased rations that are fed, and just at a time when the horse's services are most urgently required he is either laid up entirely or working at a great disadvantage. These difficulties may be avoided by systematically preparing the horses for their work, gradually accustoming them to increased feed, and care and attention to the shoulders.

Good working condition cannot be attained in a few days, muscles which are relaxed and flabby from long idleness are not suddenly able to develop their full strength. Time is required to get the working mechanism of the horse's frame into perfect trim for hard work, and now is the time to do it. The horses have perhaps done little or nothing all winter and their feed has been largely oat straw, prairie hay, with some bran and very little grain. The first thing to do is to increase the quantity of grain slightly, and to make a corresponding reduction in the amount of coarse feed. At the same time a regular system of exercise should be commenced, not merely turning the horses out in a yard to run about, but hitching them up and driving them. The skin of the shoulders requires hardening as well as the muscles of the legs, and only collar work will do this. After exercise or work it is a good plan to bathe the shoulders with alum and water, or else a strong solution of common salt. Begin with moderate exercise and increase it from day to day, and do the same with the feed, always remembering how easy it is to over feed a horse that is doing little work. With care the ration can be gradually increased to a reasonable amount, proportioned to the size of the horse, but in no case should a horse be fed as much oats when idle or in light work as when he is working hard. When the hard work actually begins it is soon enough to give full feeds of oats. High feeding before the hard work begins does not store up energy in the horse, but rather does him an injury in overworking his digestive organs and exposing him to sickness. The rule to measure the feed according to the work should never be disregarded.

The programme of races for this year's exhibition at Brandon has been decided upon. In the trotting races there will be seven events and in the running races eight events. Dates, July 18th to 21st, 1899.

The Fifth Annual Canadian Horse Show will be held in the Armouries, Toronto, on April 13, 14 and 15, 1899. The prize list is a good one and can be had from the secretary, H. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont. Entries close March 29th.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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**WM. McBRIDE**, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

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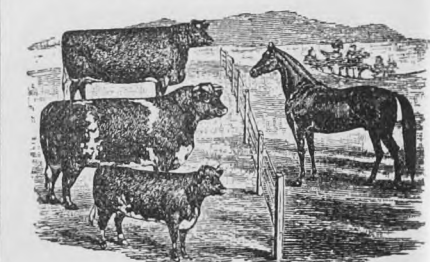


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**BERKSHIRES,**  
**YORKSHIRES,**  
and **B. P. ROCKS.**

Seven young Bulls, reds and roans. Some of these are broad-backed, meaty fellows, with individual merit and breeding to fit them to head any herd. Berkshire Sows, eight months old, in pig to Black Prince (5320), 2nd at Winnipeg, 1898, 1st and Diploma at Carman. Our Yorkshires are well-known. Boars ready for service and sows being bred, also young pigs. A few B.P. Rock Cockerels.

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**Ten Choice Shorthorn Bulls**  
From seven to twelve months,  
**Twenty-five Cows & Heifers**  
served by imported bull, Golden Fame, =24056=; also, a few cows with calves at foot. Farm six miles from Hamilton. Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G. T. R. or C. P. R. if notified.

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**FOR SALE** Well graded **SHIRE HORSES**, also light blooded stock. Cross S brand, graded with imported stud since 1884. Apply to—  
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"Doctor Jim" (22265), red with little white, rising four years. Good thick-set fellow, well bred, and sure stock getter. **W. L. M. Jones**, Lyonshall, Man.

Glycerine in horses' hoofs will prevent balling with snow and will benefit the foot as well. Try it if it snows again this season.

The complete programme for the races next July at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, has been announced. In the trotting or pacing races there will be eight events, including the free-for-all and the farmers' races. There will be 12 races in the running classes, entries for which close on July 8th.

The Manitoba Jockey Club has leased the Industrial Exhibition grounds and race track for an interesting meeting to be held the first week in September, 1899. The capital of the club has been placed at \$2,000. It is the intention to conduct the club on much the same lines as the Ontario Jockey Club, whose spring and fall meetings are eagerly looked forward to by the horse racing public.

Ninety per cent. of the horses imported by Great Britain are of the heavy draft class, while 95 per cent. of those imported

be felt first by the poorer horses. There is a lesson in this for every farmer breeding mares this season. Under the influence of brighter times and higher prices many farmers will be tempted to breed a number of their mares. We would suggest that only the very best mares be bred and that to the very best horse you can get. In these days of competition with horseless carriages and bicycles the demand is for a better horse and the farmer is short sighted who will not strive to produce the very best possible. Heavy draft horses are generally considered the best market horse to breed.

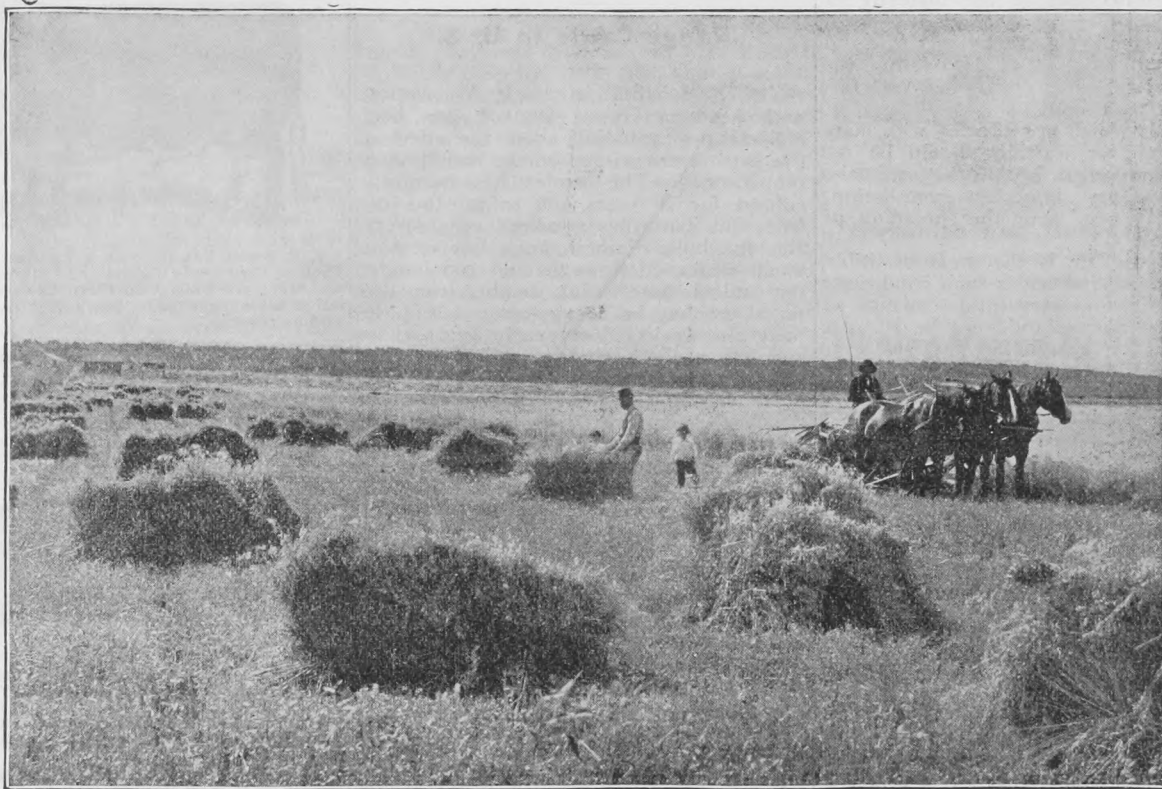
## CATTLE.

### Spring Care of Cows.

As spring approaches there comes a need of greater attention being shown to cows in calf, so that they may be in the very best condition to leave a good profit

during the last two or three months. Now if the cow has had only straw all winter she will have lost in condition and also had her vitality lowered by this time, especially after such a cold winter. With the increasing demands of the unborn calf she will continue to lose flesh and be in a still weaker condition by calving time and thus be in a very poor condition to begin to make profitable returns for her owner. Then too, perhaps, the most trying season of the year is at hand, for the sudden changes of weather which occur in the spring are far harder on cattle than similar ones in the fall.

The lesson to all thoughtful farmers should be to give the incoming cows extra feed. If they haven't been getting hay they should have it right along now, also a little grain. If there is no hay for them, then they should get a liberal supply of grain. This improved feeding will do several things: it will meet the increasing demands of the calf, put the cow in better heart for her work and it will give a healthy, well nourished calf that will be a



Harvesting on a Western Manitoba Oat Field.

by Germany are of the same class. Seven per cent. of those going to England are high class coachers and three per cent. trotting and racing horses. This gives one some idea of the kind of a horse to breed to meet the demand. So far as Manitoba is concerned she cannot raise enough to supply her own markets.

Farmers are getting up their courage because the horse breeding interests of the country have been steadily improving for many months and it can no longer be doubted that a period of high prices for good horses is at hand, and general prosperity for the horse breeder. This was prophesied some years ago. The man who kept on with horse breeding during the dull years will now reap his harvest. High-class horses are bringing to-day good prices and will continue to do so because they are scarce. They will continue to be scarce until the colts of last and this season's breeding are on the market, then we may expect prices to begin to decline, because so many mares will be bred this season. When this decline comes it will

on the season's work. We are afraid too many farmers have the idea that if their cows come through the winter without having to be lifted in the spring they have done very well by them. A cow in such condition will not come through calving as safely, nor will she give so heavy a flow of milk afterwards, as she would had she been better cared for during the winter and spring. The first thing she does when she goes to pasture is to put herself in good working condition by toning up all her organs and putting a little flesh on her bones. This is not done in a day, nor a week, it takes a month or more and while doing this she cannot give profitable returns as a milker. Such treatment therefore means a diminished milk yield for the season, because the shrinkage in the spring cannot be made up. What has been saved, as some imagine, in the winter's keep, and more too, comes out of the summer's profit.

The growing foetus makes constantly increasing demands on the cow's system as it approaches maturity, being heaviest

stronger, better animal all its life for this extra treatment. Now is the time that a few roots come in to good advantage on the farm, and we think farmers would be consulting their best interests by making arrangements to have a supply next fall.

### Show Yard Etiquette.

It seems that the Scotch breeders of live stock are not altogether free from a trouble sometimes met with on this side of the herring pond, namely, judges in a show ring awarding prizes to stock which had passed through their hands. Some judges seem lacking in that keen sense of honor that should compel them to stand aside when an animal comes before them in which they have an interest, no matter how remote. At a meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Agricultural Society recently, it was decided to make a definite rule prohibiting a judge from officiating in a class containing any animal which had passed through his hands.

### Tuberculosis in England.

The British government will issue an order in council, prohibiting the sale of milk from cows whose udders are declared by a competent veterinarian to be affected by tuberculosis. At the Perth auction mart, members buying and selling pay at the rate of 12½c. a head for insurance against loss should the animal sold prove unfit for human food through tuberculous disease.

The Royal Agricultural Society has issued a leaflet on the subject. We give extracts:—

"Tuberculosis, known also as consumption, wasting, and pining, is a contagious disease, and is spread by the introduction of the tubercle bacilli into the bodies of healthy animals along with the food or drink, and in other ways. Diseased cattle eject bacilli in coughing; also in the discharge from the mouth and nose, and in the manure.

The disease in the advanced stage may be detected by an expert from the outward symptoms, but in the majority of instances there are no characteristic signs, and the tuberculin test is the only safe and nearly certain method of discovering the existence of tubercle, even when no indications are apparent.

All animals which are affected with diarrhoea, cough, or wasting should be removed from contact with other animals.

Overcrowding, imperfect ventilation, dirt, and darkness favor the spreading of the disease.

An open air life is the most desirable for milch cows, and under such conditions tuberculosis shows very little tendency to spread. The cows should not be allowed to feed out of troughs in the pastures, but be taken into the sheds to have their ordinary manger-food.

The cleansing and disinfection of cowsheds is essential, and the free use of water is a most important part of the process. Sweeping and dry brushing, and the raising of dust, should be avoided.

Tubercular disease of the udder ought always to be suspected when a painless hard lump, slowly enlarging, can be detected in one or more of the quarters.

As to the course which the owner should take with regard to the reacting cows, it can only be said that the sooner they are sent to the butcher the better. As it is impossible to determine at what particular moment the udder may be invaded, and the milk become infective, a strict regard to sanitary laws would exclude the milk of tuberculous cows as unsafe for food, unless it had been effectually sterilised before distribution for use."

### Herefords Away Up.

Three very important sales of Herefords took place at Kansas City in the three first days of March. T. F. B. Sotham is an old standard breeder and his 46 head made an average of \$516. This is the highest average since 1883, when at the same place Adams Earl made an average of \$574 for 38 head. The females of the Sotham herd ran from \$300 up to \$800. One 4-year-old bull, Sir Bredwell, by Corrector, went to a Texas buyer at \$5,000, and \$7,500 was offered and refused for him the next day. A sixteen months old bull was sold at \$1,100.

F. A. Nave is a more recent entrant and his stock bull, Dale, is considered one of the best in America. His bulls were all young and ran from \$200 up to \$870, average \$307. Of 22 females, one made \$1,075, average of the lot, \$430. Next day 38 head, owned by Grant Hornaday, sold for an average of \$350, a 3-year-old bull, Sir Comewell, made \$1,600 and a 4-

year-old cow, \$825. These prices prove the popularity of the Herefords in the middle Western States.

### Ring the Bull Calves Early.

Soon after a bull calf is eight months old he begins to show some signs of beligerency. Many of them show it before they are that old and should have a ring put in their nose. When they become very obstreperous it is a good plan to put a ring in their nose and tie them in a roomy stall by it with a short chain to the manger. The nose is more tender when they are young than when older and they soon learn to accept the inevitable and be guided by the ring. Neither is it a lesson that is as quickly forgotten. Ever after he is much more easily controlled by the ring. To avoid trouble all bulls should have a ring put in before they are a year old. Use only a copper ring.

### Range Cattle in U. S.

The National Live Stock Association, with headquarters at Denver, has been collecting information as to the effect of the past severe winter on the condition of range stock. The winter has been the coldest for 10 years and so far the loss from this cause has not been very severe. But the bulk of their stock has been so much weakened through cold and hunger that unless there is fine weather from this on, there may be heavy losses within the next six weeks. Very early grass is an absolute necessity if they are to be kept alive. The heaviest losses have taken place among the herds that were being slowly driven northwards from Texas to be summer grazed in the more northerly States. In this class the loss is estimated at 20 per cent. with a prospect for still further losses should the end of March prove unfavorable. Wherever a little hay was available, as in Dakota, the loss was a good deal modified. Taking the government estimate of 13,000,000 head of range cattle, with an average loss of 6 per cent., that is a probable loss of 780,000 head through the severity of the winter and should things fail to improve shortly the loss may go above the even 1,000,000.

One feature of the reports received is the scarcity of steers above the age of two years, which seems to prevail generally over the West. Some sections, notably Texas, report a scarcity of all classes of cattle, but outside of old steers the shortage is not pronounced, and many sections report plenty of young stock.

In Utah, Wyoming and some parts of Oregon heavy sheep losses are reported. It is feared that there will also be heavy sheep losses in Montana. Wyoming reports some instances of losses reaching as high as 30 per cent., and some claim that if March furnishes much bad weather the sheep loss in that State may reach 25 per cent. In western Utah the conditions appear to be almost as bad. In several instances the reports give the average for this section as being 20 per cent. These two States are the greatest sufferers of any reported.

Premier Haultain recently held a conference at Calgary with the Western Ranchers' Association with reference to the working of the recently passed brand ordinance. The difficulties arising out of the inspection system were gone over in detail and changes suggested that will enable the law to be more easily and successfully enforced.

## Marchmont Stock Farm.



SCOTCH-BRED

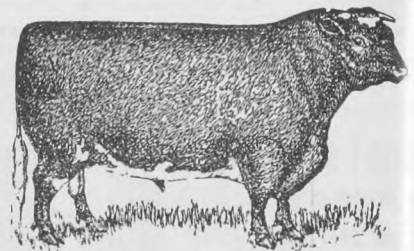
## SHORTHORNS

12 Young Bulls for Sale

At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS.**  
TELEPHONE 1004B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,  
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

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J. E. Smith has for sale a number of the very choicest Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn and Hereford Bulls, Shorthorn Cows and Heifers. All animals registered. Stock right. Prices right and no reserve.

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## GOLD STANDARD HERD



Are still to the front. I am now booking orders for spring Pigs sired by my two noted boars "Fitz Lee" (an 800 lb. hog) and "General Booth," and from a grand lot of sows of the choicest breeding. Two litters farrowed in January, and sows due to farrow every month. Unrelated pairs supplied. Correspondence solicited. Address—

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Imported from Scotland, of the very best prize winning milking families, possessing large size, robust constitution, beautiful udders and large teats. Gold Medal herd from 1893 to 1897 at leading Canadian shows. Great prize record. Not been exhibited since. Choice Tamworth Swine—The bacon pig of the day. Stock all from noted prize-winners. Choice Collie Dogs—Imported and home bred. Won all leading prizes in Canada up to 1897, also second at New York Bench Show in 1897.

Stock all ages for sale.

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Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.  
Telephone 295.

## Curiosities in Breeding.

The Farmer's Sun gives the following examples of the peculiar influences that affect breeding animals. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, says:—"A peculiar thing occurred not long ago. One of our neighbors has a pure-bred Berk boar with which he has been serving York sows. Recently this boar was served to a pure-bred Berk sow, and the latter produced a litter containing one white pig. There have been a number of similar cases," said F. W. Hodson, "There was a Yorkshire hog at Guelph which served a Berkshire sow. A few days later the hog served a thoroughbred York sow, and the latter produced a litter, several of which were spotted with the Berkshire markings and the entire lot had to be prepared for the block in consequence.

A still more extraordinary case has been related. There was an Ayrshire cow, of light color, that had been served by a light-colored Ayrshire bull. Both animals were from light strains for a generation back. The cow, while in calf, was put in a pasture field with red Shorthorn cattle, and she produced a red calf of marked Shorthorn type.

## Shortage of Cattle.

The cattle receipts at five of the leading markets in the United States showed a shortage in January of about 46,000 head, while that for February will be about the same. One reason for this has been that so many farmers rely on buying feeders instead of breeding them, and so many have gone into this that there are not feeders enough to go around. Hence the mad rush there has been for our stockers. The demand is likely to be as sharp as ever this spring. The Americans are doing all they can to breed more stock themselves, but even their best efforts in this line will not meet the requirements for several years to come. Manitoba farmers should take note of this and produce all the good stock they can possibly raise. Neither will it be wise to sell out your stock too close. The demand for stockers and good feeders will last for more than one year. Some farmers that sold out close a year or so ago are regretting their hasty action, as they might have had many more head to sell now. Good butchers' cattle are now getting scarce for the Winnipeg market. Stay with the stock.

Don't be tempted by a good price to sell a good cow. Sell the poorest, but keep the best. If she is worth the good price offered she should be worth the same to you. Keep her and raise her stock to take the place of poorer ones. It is a shortsighted policy as a rule to sell the best cow.

D. McCrae, Guelph, reports a very brisk demand for Galloways and has sold 80 head this spring. One of these, a noted sire, Canadian Borderer, was sold to John Sibbald, Annan, Ont., and on his way home the train was wrecked, two cars going down into the river. The bull was a good bit disfigured, but started to walk back home. It is to be hoped his usefulness was not lost by the smash.

The first year of a steer's existence is the time when the maximum gain is made for the food consumed. If there is any money in the cattle business the first year is the time you should get ready to take out your share of the profits. Smooth, well fattened youngsters nearly always bring higher prices per pound than older animals, therefore shove along the young things. There is always a good market for them.

## SHEEP.

### Spring Care.

A great deal of the success of the flock will depend on the treatment the ewes get from now until lambing time. Avoid as much as possible all exposure to inclement weather, cold is not so harmful as wet, keep them out of it. As they come nearer lambing time see that they are not too crowded at the feeding racks or that they are frightened and crowded through doorways—dead lambs may be the result. Next separate all weak ewes from the rest and give them special care by themselves. If any of the ewes are toothless, give them a little ground feed. A little extra care will bring these ewes through in good shape. A little extra care all round combined with extra grain will bring stronger, healthier lambs.

### Trapping the Wolf.

There can hardly be any wild animal more wary and long headed than a wolf, and it is only by the utmost skill and care in concealing the trap and laying out the bait around it that even experienced trappers can succeed. We copy from the Dakota Farmer the following, sent by a lady contributor, that may be well worth trying:—

"This is the way my grandfather trapped wolves: Build a pen six or eight feet high so the wolves cannot jump over, put one or two sheep into it, then on the outside of the pen on one or two sides make a slanting walk to the top. Slope enough to be easy for the wolves to run up. They will, if hungry, jump down in the pen, but will hardly ever touch a sheep when they see they are in a trap. Grandfather caught nine one night and every two or three nights one or two. These traps were made years ago in Minnesota when wolves were bad. Other sheep must be kept where they can't see them."

It may seem strange that having got at the sheep the wolf refrained from killing it, but to those familiar with such matters this is no wonder. If the wolf looks round before seizing its prey it will find itself caught and act accordingly. Any old sheep will do as a lure.

The ram running with the ewes during the winter is often the cause of dead born lambs.

The American Shropshire Association are offering a special prize of \$20 at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for the best pen of Registered Shropshire sheep, the pen to consist of one male and three females; and \$15 for the best pen of registered Shropshire lambs, one male and three females.

The people of the U.S. are not noted for their love of mutton, nor do we think any country is, but our Yankee friends have a great love for nice lamb judging by the demand. This is all right, as the lamb is sold as soon as ready for market, and represents the greatest line of profit in sheep raising.

The prospects are that more sheep will be shorn by a clipping machine this spring than ever before. Clipping machines similar to horse clippers are now being introduced in many parts at reasonable prices. They are easily turned by a boy and a big day's work can be done with them. Sheep men are endorsing them because they do not cut the sheep, do rapid work and cut from one half to a pound of wool more per head than by hand shearing.

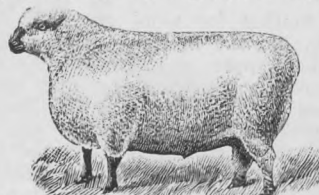
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Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.  
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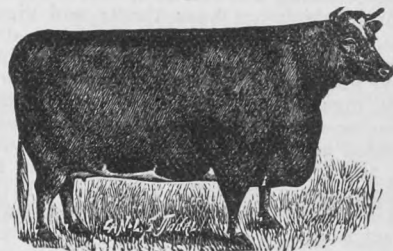
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## Choice Young Bulls for Sale.



Sired by TOPSMAN, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg in 1897, and STANLEY 6th.

Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

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CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,

Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

## SHORTHORNS.

I have two first-class Bulls for sale between one year and a half and two years old; also a few Heifers (sired by "Aberdeen") rising two or nearly two years old, in calf to "Crimson Knight"—first prize Bull at Winnipeg last year. For particulars write—Wm. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

## Stallions for Sale.

I am offering for sale the imported Clydesdale stallion "HARRY'S BOY" (5069, vol. 9), light bay, splendid stock getter; in shape for a good season. Also the roadster stallion "PETER SHERIDAN."

WM. MAXWELL, Moropano, Man.

No animal varies more than the sheep and none adapts itself so rapidly to new surroundings or a new climate. Its pliant constitution has thus been the means of introducing them wherever man has gone. As compared with other animals a pound of flesh can be put on as cheaply, and many think more cheaply, than any other stock.

The market for wool generally is improving, but the market for merino wool has taken quite an advance. From all appearances the price for fine wool is likely to be better than it has been for some years. The shortage in fine wool from Australia has been attributed to the drouth, but a recent statement throws new light on the subject. The rapid development of the Australian frozen mutton trade made a demand for good cross-bred sheep. The ranchers before this had been breeding more or less pure merinos and only for the wool. Now that there is a demand for mutton they are crossing their flocks with rams of the mutton breeds, producing a much larger lamb, but not such a fine wool. They find that they can make more money raising and selling mutton than they can raising wool. Wool used to be the first consideration, now it will be a secondary one, and fine wools are going to rule high.

## SWINE.

### The Brood Sow and Her Young.

*A Paper read at the Belmont Farmers' Institute by L. Watson.*

In selecting a brood sow, one should be chosen which has been thrifty and vigorous in growing. A large body, a deep chest, and strong legs are good points. It is not a good plan to choose the prettiest pigs of the litter before they have been weaned, when the pigs have been weaned and fed for a month or two, then the sow from the litter which shows the greatest improvement, will generally be the best sow for breeding purposes, also select one of a quiet disposition. It is a bad practice to breed from immature sows. Boars and sows should not be used for breeding until at least eight or ten months old, and can be kept to advantage until they are six or seven years old and a sow will give the best results from the time she is two years old, that is if she is kept in a comfortable condition and has not been abused in any way.

A notion is held by many of us that a breeding sow should be kept thin or practically half starved when carrying her young. This is a mistake, there is no time in a sow's life when she requires suitable food and good quarters more than when she is carrying and nursing her young, she should be kept in a fair condition of flesh, given plenty of exercise, with pen dry and very little bedding. If a sow has free access to dry sods or earth, it helps to keep them in good health so that they drop well developed pigs. Sometimes a sow will attempt to eat her young, the cause usually is that she has not been taken good care of, or in ill health, but if she has access to a mixture of salt and wood ashes or an allowance of sods every day, she will hardly ever have an inclination to eat her pigs. I don't know that I have ever heard of a sow eating her pigs, that has had a free access to pasture.

Roots are a good thing to give sows in the winter time. Now here is a point I wish to draw your attention: never feed a sow heavy for three or four days after farrowing, for this reason, that the young pigs not being very strong will not re-

quire to take as much milk as they will in a few days, but if the sow gets the same allowance, she lays up more milk than they will take from her; therefore, the pigs not taking all the milk, she is liable to be in danger of milk fever, until the young pigs are able to take it all. It is a good plan to let them squeal for the first three or four days; then, after they are a week old, feed something to the sow that will promote the production of milk. It is said that a sow, nursing a litter of eight or ten pigs, furnishes as much solids in her milk per day as an ordinary cow. Skim milk or buttermilk should be given only at feeding time.

In the weaning of pigs, the common practice is to let them run six weeks; I do not think it is long enough; say eight weeks. If they are suddenly weaned at six weeks you are liable to stunt them, and when once stunted, they never seem to recover what they have lost. A good plan to learn young pigs to eat is to throw a handful or two of oats on the floor when they are about three weeks old and it will induce them to pick them up. Of course we all know that pasture of some kind is the best to rear young pigs on. But we must try to keep them growing for the first month after weaning, in fact all the time, for every day they stand still it lessens the profit for us. Don't give too much milk at once, a very little over a quart a day to each pig is sufficient. Pigs should never be given more feed at one time than they will eat clean, and still have an appetite for more, over feeding keeps them from being active in taking exercise, and that causes them to grow too fat and soft. Feed regularly as you will find it a great advantage over irregular feeding. The castration should be done when they are three or four weeks old.

The milk always comes into a sow's teats a few hours before farrowing.

Rest and quietness are frequently more essential than food immediately after farrowing. Let the sow rest undisturbed as long as possible.

Teach your pigs to eat from a trough as early as possible as it costs less to feed them direct than through the dam. Provide a small trough for them in a place where they can have ready access to it, but to which the sow cannot get.

Feed the sow lightly for three days after farrowing. Many do not feed anything for twenty-four hours, if thirsty or hungry a little bran or middlings in warm water will be relished and do no harm. After three days she should have milk, bran slop, middlings and other nutritious foods. Give her a variety.

## Letter of Thanks.

Minnedosa, Man., Feb. 4th., 1899.  
G. O. Woodman, Esq.,  
Secretary North-West Fire Insurance Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—

I wish to acknowledge having received cheque, \$184.44, in settlement of my claim and payment of my insurance for three years. Your promptness in settling my claim deserves the patronage of the insuring public, and my thanks.

Yours truly,

JOHN McBAIN.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

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## Ayrshire Bull Calves

From 4 to 12 months, of best quality and finest breeding and milk qualities. Also

### FANCY FOWLS.

We also offer Eggs in season from finest matings of the following varieties:—L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, S. G. and Colored Dorkings, Houdans, B. Minorcas, G. Wyandottes, Indian Game, G. Pencilled and S.S. Hamburgs, W.C.B., Golden and Silver Polands, S.C. White, Brown and Black, R.C. W. and R.C. Brown Leghorns, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks and Bronze Turkeys. Our fowls have won at Toronto, London and Ottawa, Cobourg and Peterboro shows in 1898. Satisfaction guaranteed. We invite all who can to come and inspect our herd and flock.

For further Particulars write—  
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## TREDINNOCK HERD OF AYRSHIRES.



Winners at the leading fairs of 1898. Awarded at Toronto, London and Ottawa—16 firsts, two sweepstakes, silver medal and other prizes, in all numbering 84, among which were seven herd prizes, four being firsts, and first for four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.

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Gretqui Montgomery Prince, 3 years, dam Gretqui, (2nd at Toronto Dairy Test, 1895); diploma Bull at Brandon, 1898: one 6 months Bull Calf. Yorkshires for spring delivery. Prices reasonable.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

## JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.

I am now offering my stock Bull, BELVEDERE STOKES POGIS, for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.

WM. MURRAY,  
2840 Dugald, Man.



## Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

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A few early Bull Calves for sale.

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Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



## JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

No. 50202. 2 years old in February. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Took 1st prize in Winnipeg as calf.

H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.

## NOTICE.

The farmers of the Reston and Pipestone district desire to secure the service of a first-class Draught Stallion during the coming season, and would ask horsemen who could place a good horse in the district to communicate with the undersigned, enclosing pedigree of horse, etc.

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GOMBAULT'S is the only reliable and safe CAUSTIC BALM on the market. It is manufactured in France and guaranteed as represented.



### Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

#### Ringworm—Cough, Etc.

Enquirer, Sidney, Man.: 1. Mare, 12 years old, weight 1,400 lbs. After taking a long, heavy draw or long drive, she seems to be in pain, lies down, looks around at her sides and paws with fore foot. What is the cause and remedy? 2. Please give cure for ringworm. 3. Please give cure for a cough in a horse. 4. What is the best thing to do for distemper? 5. What is the best thing to blister a horse with?"

Answer—1. The symptoms are insufficient to enable me to locate the trouble, and a personal examination of the mare would be required.

2. Paint the ringworm over with formalin once a day till cured.

3. As a cough does not always arise from the same cause, no one remedy can be depended on to cure every case, but the following powders will usually be found beneficial: Camphor, one ounce; digitalis, half an ounce; muriate of ammonia, two ounces. Mix. Divide into twelve powders and give one three times a day.

4. In treating distemper, nursing is equally, if not more, important than medicine. The patient should be kept out of draughts, and, in winter, warmly clothed. The food should be chiefly bran mash with occasionally boiled oats. When the swelling appears at the throat or under the lower jaw endeavor to bring it to a head quickly by applying hot poultices, frequently renewed. When the abscess discharges cease poulticing and foment with warm carbolic solution. In severe cases, when suffocation is impending from excessive swelling in the throat, the animal may be saved by a surgical operation known as tracheotomy.

5. The following is a prescription for a blister: Powdered cantharides, 2 drachms; lard, 1½ ounces. Mix. Clip off the hair and rub in well for ten minutes.

#### A Deformed Colt.

P. R., Hamiota, Man.: "I have a colt, 2 years old, which has become lame since foaled. The cords of the hind legs seem to be out of place which cause the feet to be twisted. Had it examined by a V. S., who thought that cutting the cords might do some good. What is your opinion? What would you advise?"

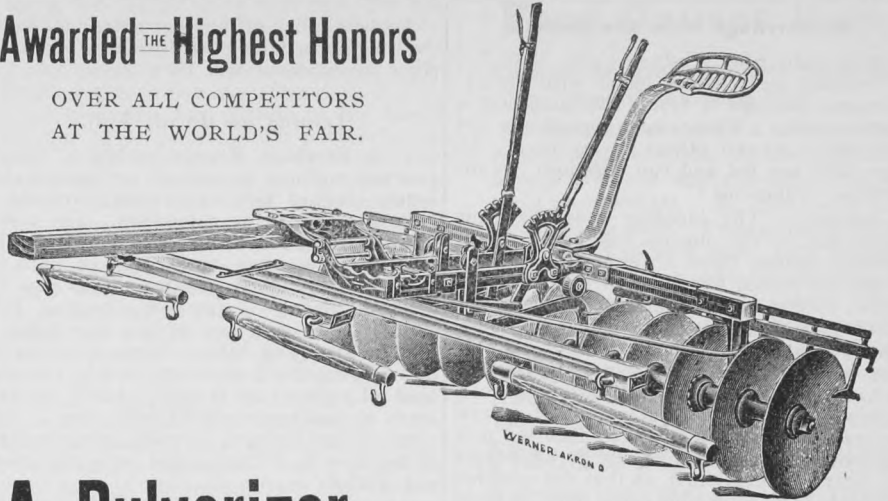
Answer—Would advise you to be guided by your local V. S., who is better able to form a correct diagnosis after seeing the animal than I can do by letter.

#### Horse's Leg Cut on Wire.

Farmer, Killarney: "Road mare cut front leg on barb wire last summer, the cut extending on the inside of the leg from the heel slantwise to the front of the fetlock joint, severing one of the cords on the inside of the leg. It has healed, leaving a

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**The Frost & Wood Co., Limited, Winnipeg.**

hard bony growth on the back of the leg just above the heel and leaving the whole locality of the injury very much enlarged, though apparently not stiff or soft. What would you recommend to use to reduce bony growth mentioned and swelling of leg?"

Answer—Get the following prescription prepared at a druggist's: Iodine, two drachms; iodide of potassium, two drachms; glycerine, half an ounce; vaseline, three ounces. Mix. Rub in about half a teaspoonful every second day. Treatment must be continued for some time.

#### Swelling in the Udder.

A. H. W., Lone Tree, Man.: "Would you kindly tell me what is the matter with a mare in foal, 7 years old? She does not foal till June; her udder started to swell up about a month ago; have been rubbing saltpetre and vinegar on it, but it goes down very little."

Answer—It is quite a common thing for a mare heavy in foal to show the symptoms described. The condition is not dangerous, and is caused by the interference with the circulation of the hind parts, which the presence of the fetus in the abdomen produces. As the cause of the trouble will be present until the mare foals, it will be difficult to keep down the swelling, but the measures you have been using are as good as any. Do not feed much coarse and bulky food, and keep the bowels relaxed by plenty of bran mash and boiled feed.

#### Cattle Losing Hair.

J. M., Spy Hill, Assa.: "The hair is coming out of my cattle. Please tell me the cause and what to do for them."

Answer—This is a hard question to answer without knowing anything more about the circumstances than our correspondent states. Loss of hair should lead to a close search for lice, as they are the most likely cause, and failing to find these parasites the conditions of feed and stabling should be looked to. A warm, close stable may be the cause, and, if so, better ventilation is the remedy. If any unusual feed, such as chop made from wild buckwheat and fowl seeds, is being used, it should be discontinued.

## WOODBINE FARM, CARBERRY, MAN.



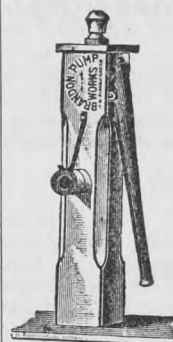
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Am booking early orders for spring pigs, and can spare a few choice brood sows. The foundation stock of both swine and poultry is from imported stock. Birds properly mated at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 per 13.—S. J. THOMPSON & SON, Box 28.

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### Hemorrhage from the Bowels.

New Subscriber, Fishing Lake, N.W.T. : "Yearling steer passes blood with his excrement, passage is free ; the condition is fairly good. These same symptoms are noticed in several others of my herd. All my cattle are fed and run together. Is the disease contagious?"

Answer — The bleeding must be from some part of the mucous membrane of the bowels, where there is either an injured condition caused by coarse or possibly poisonous fodder, or else a diseased or ulcerated state produced by diarrhoea, or possibly tuberculosis. The latter disease is the only one which is contagious, but it is rare for it to attack the intestines in cattle, and certainly would not affect every one of several animals in the same way, so that we may exclude it as a cause. There is no history of diarrhoea mentioned, so that the question of the food as a possible cause must be looked into. If the cattle are allowed to run in the bluffs they may be browsing on the shoots of the evergreen or the willow, and either of these would produce the condition complained of.

### Sweeny.

F. M., Bru, Man. : "I have a mare which will be 4 years old this spring. In the beginning of last December I noticed she was sweenied. I had our nearest V. S. examine her, after which he gave me a bottle of liniment to rub on the shoulder. Three weeks after I did this the animal did not appear to be lame, but the depression in the shoulder has not filled up any that I can notice. I shall be pleased to know, through The Farmer, if this mare can be worked, and also if anything can be done to cause the cavity in her shoulder to fill up?"

Answer—Sweeny is the popular name for atrophy or wasting of the muscles of the shoulder. This may arise from either of two causes: 1st. A strain of the muscles of the shoulder. 2nd. Any long continued lameness in any part of the leg. In your mare the first is doubtless the cause, for the lameness has ceased and only the effects in the shape of wasted muscles remain. To restore the muscles to their natural condition they must be stimulated either by frequent rubbing with some good embrocation, or by light and frequently repeated blisters, and in addition to this local treatment the mare should be exercised. Light work, which requires no heavy pulling, will do her good, but heavy work must be avoided, especially plowing. In any case the restoration of the wasted muscles will take some time.

### Wind Gall.

A. S., Oak Lake, Man. : "I have a horse 5 years old with a wind gall on his hind leg. It is on the outside at the gamble joint. Will blistering take it off? It has been on about three months."

Answer—A windgall "on the outside at the gamble joint" is usually called a "thoroughpin," but the name is immaterial, for the nature of the swelling is precisely similar to the windgalls at the usual situation at the fetlock. These enlargements are caused by a dropsical condition of a sac, which contains synovia or "joint oil" to lubricate a tendon or a joint. They are very difficult to remove, and have a strong tendency to recur. Frequently repeated blisters will in many cases remove them when applied soon after their first appearance, but old chronic cases generally require treatment by means of pressure applied by means of a specially constructed truss.

### Ringworm.

Wm. S., Hillburn : "My calves and many grown cattle have ringworm. I have tried most everything with no effect. Can you prescribe?"

Answer—Pick off any dry scabs and paint the ringworm with pure formalin. Two or three applications will cure.

### Taming an Unruly Bull.

J. A. Rowland, Beausejour, Man. : "Could you tell me how to manage or tame a viciously inclined bull just three years old—getting worse as he gets older. The more you beat him the worse he gets. I should like to know what drug could be used to quiet him or dull his senses. Also how to apply or dose. I saw something in The Farmer some time ago of how to subdue a bull by throwing him. Now, when he is down, what could one do to him? He will lead all right, if all is quiet; but if excited he is almost too much to hold even by his ring. Could his nose be made more tender? If so, how? The animal is a pedigreed red Polled."

Answer—Your idea of using drugs to control your bull is not a good one. Drugs produce only a temporary effect, and, although it would be easy to stupify him for a time by a full dose of a narcotic drug, the effect would soon pass off and he would be in the same temper as before. Anything like systematic and long continued drugging would be sure to injure his health. Your best way of treating him is to train him until he realizes that you can easily master him, not by beating him, but by the more humane method of throwing him. It is not necessary to do anything to him when he is down, except to prevent his rising until you are ready. Do not think that one lesson will be sufficient; you may have to throw him frequently, but whatever you undertake to do, be sure that you carry it out. If the bull manages to escape being thrown through want of sufficient men on the rope, or through the rope breaking, your work will be more than wasted, for the bull will have learned his strength and be harder to master than ever. A Canadian Ayrshire bull, that won a very high place at the World's Fair, was so wild and wicked that his owner would not take him to the show. A stranger to the bull, with four men on the rope, broke him so that he could do what he pleased with him. It took them some two or three days to do it.

### Strabismus.

W. H., Didsbury : "I noticed last fall that the eyes of a 2-year-old steer were not right; they were turning backwards. They are getting worse, and he can hardly see forwards now. What is the cause and what can be done for him?"

Answer—This condition arises from a shortening of some of the muscles controlling the movements of the eyeball, and is precisely similar to squinting or strabismus in human beings, except that the eyes, instead of converging, are directed upwards. It is incurable except by surgical operation.

### Chaff in the Eye.

Veritas, Winlaw : "What will remove the film from a mare's eye caused by chaff? Neither alum or poulticing has any effect."

Answer—If the chaff is still clinging to the surface of the eye no treatment will be of any use until it is removed. Sometimes the chaff becomes imbedded under a coating of lymph so that it is hard to detect, and the efforts of the horse to avoid inspection of the painful part increases the difficulty. If there is any reason to suppose that chaff may still be there, drop a little cocaine solution, 10 per cent., into the eye. In a few minutes the eye will be insensitive to touch, and you can examine it, and, if necessary, scrape off the chaff with the edge of a spoon. When sure that no foreign body is present the film can be removed by the daily application of calomel. A little to be blown on to the surface of the eye once a day.

## HORSES, Etc.

Correspond with the oldest established Horse Market in Canada if you require anything in the way of Farm Horses, Drivers or Brood Mares, new or second-hand Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, single or double light or heavy Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Robes, Rugs, etc. We keep every Stable Requisite.

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I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

**J. C. & A. W. FLEMING,**  
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Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland China Pigs, Barred Rocks, and other breeds of poultry. Growers of all the best varieties of POTATOES. Seed for sale.

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For Sale 6 young Sows ready to breed; 2 young Sows recently bred; 1 Sow due to farrow March 1st; Boars fit for service; also a few choice Cockerels and Pullets. Enquiries promptly answered.

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Finest breeding pairs not akin. Some fine young boars for sale for spring use, also young brood sows. Also several young Light Brahma Cockerels for sale.

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Have a nice lot of Boars ready for service, also young sows. 3 Ayrshire Bulls, also some choice cows and heifers. Crowded for room, and will make prices low. **Caldwell Bros., Brery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.**

**FOR SALE** One 2-year-old **SHORTHORN BULL,** Will exchange for young Bull. **W. OLDS,** Pigeon Lake, Man.

**WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS.**

We are offering five Bulls from 7 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Stock Bulls (imp) Warfare (56712) and (imp.) Royal George (17106), and Centennial Isabella, Scotland Yet (23375), also a few Heifers.

**A. & D. BROWN, Iona, Ont.**

**Arthritis.**

A. Hanson, Estevan, Man.: "A calf about eight months old died some days ago. He had a swelling around the joint in the thigh. I opened it and found the flesh rotten around the joint. My calves are running loose in the stable and the night the calf died a big steer got loose, but I could see no marks on the dead calf made by him. The swelling in his leg went on for some two weeks and he seemed to be getting better, but could not rise when he got down on the side with the sore leg. I now have another calf, same size, getting lame in the same leg. It is starting to swell at the same place as the other one, the left hind leg. Do you think this is what they call 'Black Leg'?" The calves are in good condition. Can anything be done to save the calf?"

Answer.—Black leg does not occur during the winter months. Your calves are affected with a septic form of inflammation of the joint, and there is no reason why both should be affected in the same joint. That is only a coincidence. The presence of this disease indicates something faulty in your manner of keeping the calves, not in regard to their food so much as in respect to their surroundings. Do you allow them to lie down in a dirty stable without bedding? For treatment give the calf twice a day thirty grains of salicylate of soda. Procure also from your druggist some antiseptic tablets of corrosive sublimate, seven and three-tenth grains in each, and dissolve one tablet in each pint of water used to bathe the inflamed part. Bathe frequently with this solution as hot as can be borne. If the swelling bursts and discharges, get a syringe and inject the same solution into the wound.

**A Chronic Case.**

A. T. F., Grenfell, Assa.: "A colt, coming two years old in the spring, died here under mysterious circumstances, at least to the unskilled. He had been out at pasture in a large enclosure all summer with others and came home very dull and run down. He did not regain his normal condition all winter, though he had plenty of slough hay and water and some oats. It gradually weakened until it was unable to rise alone, though he continued to eat very well. His bowels were in a normal condition until a few days before his death, when linseed oil and injections were used, with little result. At last he appeared to lose use of his hind legs, and was put in a sling, but died suddenly. On opening the stomach there were found sticking close and fast to one side about a pint of grubs, or what we suppose were bots. They had bored through the coatings and even perforated the stomach. A worm four inches long, thin shaped, was found on the inside of the intestines, which we suppose escaped through one of these apertures. Inside one of the cavities of the heart was found a substance similar to fat. What was the trouble?"

Answer.—The mystery surrounding the death of this colt would probably have been made clear if the postmortem had been conducted by an expert veterinary surgeon. The facts you have related, while not sufficient to enable us to form a positive opinion as to the cause of death, yet furnish enough material for one or two theories upon it. The history of the animal, the long period of ill-health and progressive wasting are characteristic of diseases of nutrition and the changes discovered in the organs at the postmortem are of the same general character. The fatty substance found in one of the cavities of the heart was an imperfect blood clot, and showed that there was a grave alteration in that fluid. The large number of bots in the stomach would partly ac-

count for the defective nutrition, but probably, the inside of the intestines contained the cause of the trouble, namely, a vast number of intestinal worms. The single worm which was found in the abdominal cavity, but outside of the bowel, belongs to a species which penetrates the wall of the intestine in its immature state and lives on the juices of the peritoneal cavity. When present in large numbers they cause irritation and disordered nutrition, but when only a few exist there may be no apparent deviation from health. The single worm discovered, is therefore only an indication that the horse was worm infested, and where one species of parasite finds a suitable habitat it is noticed that others are usually found. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that this colt's bowels were infested with numbers of intestinal parasites whose continual irritation prevented the intestines from performing their duty of absorbing from the digested food the amount of nutrition required. Some species of intestinal worms are very small and easily escape notice, while very injurious to the animal harboring them.

**By the Way.**

D. W. Mills, Carman, has sold the Shorthorn bull, Royal Jubilee, to Frank Budd, Carman.

J. Sparrow, of Cypress River, has been fined \$20 for practising as a veterinary surgeon without a license.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, has sold a fine red Shorthorn bull, Sunrise, coming two years old, to W. D. Hunt, Fairmede, Assa.

Dr. Rutherford says he is tired hearing about the inexhaustible fertility of our soil. He says it is rank nonsense to talk so, for it is exhaustible, as many farmers have found. Many of the leading men on the Portage Plains have gone into stock raising, and by returning the manure to the land, are now raising more wheat than those farmers who devote their whole attention to wheat and have the products of their stock to the good.

Recent sales from the farm of Premier Greenway are as follows:—To C. C. Castle, Foxton, the Shorthorn cows, Gladness 23684, Moss Rose of Strathallan, 23489, and Village Flower, 16865. To Frank Fester, Langdon, a red yearling bull, Strathallan Chief, 26993. To T. H. Domlev, Pheasant Forks, an Ayrshire yearling bull. Pigs have also been sold to C. C. Castle and J. J. Fraser, Pilot Mound, W. J. Cavanagh, Deloraine, A. R. Ross, Moose Jaw, and Thos. Webb, Clearwater.

The commencements of some of our pure bred stock raisers would be interesting if an account could be obtained. We recently came across a couple of good breeders, each of which now owns a good herd. One had begun by buying a cow fourteen years of age for \$75, and the other had opened out by purchasing a farrow cow of eleven for \$100. If the successes of these men were published it might be quite an inspiration to some of the strugglers now at the bottom.

We heard a farmer expressing his disgust recently that "these dude fellows come to town once in a while to tell us how to make butter; just as if the farmers didn't all know how that was done." Well, perhaps with our friend the instruction may have been unnecessary, but still there are others whose methods are not quite all they might be and who are ground upon which the good seed of advice may bring forth "some thirty and some sixty and some an hundred fold." The making of good butter is an art in itself—and with a few people it is a lost art, at that. The good farmer is not the one who knows it all, but the one who is never too old—or too wise—to learn.

**Food Caused Pain****Catarrh of the Stomach Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.**

"I was taken sick about a year ago with catarrh of the stomach. At times I would have a ravenous appetite and at other times could not eat. My food caused me excruciating pain. I was running down so fast I had to stop work. My friends urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and soon began to feel better. The disagreeable symptoms of disease gradually passed away and flesh and strength returned. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY L. CUMMINGS, North Brookfield, Mass. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 1611F

**STALLION FOR SALE.**

Imported thoroughbred Stallion, "FRED DOUGLAS," by Rosicrucian, dam Althotas, 6 years old, sound and all right. Price \$500.

Also five young thoroughbred mares, between 3 and 5 years old.

R. POWER, Box 186, Carberry, Man.

**Five Bulls for Sale.**

THREE SHORTHORN, one 2-year-old, in splendid shape; two fine yearlings, fit for service.

TWO POLLED ANGUS, best blood. Pedigrees furnished with all animals.

G. B. MURPHY, Box 2, Carberry, Man.

**BULLS FOR SALE.**

I have for immediate sale the following Bulls:—Shorthorn, 4 years old, bred by Lister; Shorthorn, 2 years old, bred by Foley, best milking strain; Holstein, 1 year, son of Glennie's Champion Cow. Write early if you want one.

RICHARD WAUGH, Winnipeg.

**WIND MILLS.**

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A CANADIAN

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### Pigweed Seed as Feed.

J. P., Elva., Man.: "You ask for experience in the 6th March issue, I may say that I have fed it and found good results. I have two Yorkshire sows that I have been feeding it to all winter. I mixed a little chopped wheat screenings with it. I give a pailful between them night and morning and they were ready for the butcher at any time. They have now farrowed and are raising 13 as fine pigs as you can find in the country. I am still feeding boiled pig-weed seed mixed with some shorts, they like it and eat it up clean. I have also fed our hens on it mixed with chop—bran or shorts. I feed it warm and give them warm water to drink. I feed it once a day, generally at night, grain in the forenoon and sometimes raw turnips, potatoes, cabbage, etc., and they have been laying most all winter. I have also fed it to the cattle, scalding it by pouring boiling water on it. For the pigs and hens it was all boiled."

#### Land for Rape—Sowing Oats.

Hog, Southern Manitoba: "Some of your correspondents have recently been writing about rape for pigs and I am anxious to sow an acre as an addition to the natural pig pasture which I have. Will rape grow on newly broken land or on land which was broken and cropped for some years, but has been fallow for some time? I think of sowing some oats on old fallow land. What method of working the land would you recommend and how much would you sow to the acre?"

Answer.—Any good land will do for rape, but if that land has lain idle long it may not be in the best condition for rape. Jas. Riddell, M.P.P., has done well with rape. He summer fallows rather early, cultivates on surface to start annual weeds and sows from June 10 to July 15. He plugs up the holes in his grain drill so as to leave 3ft. between the rows and cultivates between these rows while his crop is growing. Be sure you get Dwarf Essex rape and 2 lbs. will do an acre if drilled. To sow broadcast will take, say 5 lbs., and if fairly clean that way would do. See also on page 92 of February 6th issue. But if rape is unhandy for you an acre of wheat on the same land will do very well. Such land if plowed in May and given 2½ bus. oats, ought to do quite well.

#### To Keep Out the Wind.

Sandy, Dauphin, Man.: "I intend to build a frame house this spring and would like your opinion about grouting it. Do you think it would do all right for this country, and if so, what is the proper way to mix it? How much of each? I intend to side and plaster it as well."

Answer.—If the rest of your work is properly done an empty space will do more to keep out cold than if it were filled with grout. It takes considerable care to make your outside work windproof. Ship-lap on the studding, one or two coats of good thick building paper free of tears,

and siding above that is the surest way to keep out wind. Let this stand some months to get well seasoned, then fasten a coat of cheap cotton on the inside between the studding, back this with paper pasted on. This will keep out wind pretty thoroughly. After that lath and plaster and you will be sure of a warm house. A few inches of grout at the bottom may be useful just behind the skirting board. More we think would do harm.

#### Cement on Stone Floors.

A. E. F., Killarney, Man.: "Would you please give your opinion and any pointers you may have on the use of cement laid on stone floors? (1.) Are large stones as good to use as small ones? (2.) Does the cement stand as well when spread on stones as when put down alone? (3.) Would like to hear from any of your subscribers who have used this floor."

Answer.—Large stones are very unsuitable as a sub-stratum for a cement floor. One here and there may sink an inch or more, which is bound to leave a weak place in the cement coating. Even firmness is indispensable in the bottom you start on and good solid clay is as good for that as stones. If filling up has to be done before the cement coat is laid down, small boulders well straightened on the surface with gravel and a little sand in it, such as you find in an ordinary gravel pit, is the proper thing to use. But the cement work itself should be strong enough to withstand surface pressure of the severest kind, if you are to have permanent satisfaction.

#### The Weasel.

C.F.W., Gilbert Plains, does not agree with D. B. L.'s opinion on the weasel, and gives an example of the daring of the little animal. While up one night attending a sick cow, a scream from his hen-house made him aware that a rooster was being killed. Shortly after, the weasel came back and killed a hen, venturing to seize her with her owner at hand. It was felled with a stick. C.F.W. advises to kill the weasel if found near a hen roost if you want the hens to live.

#### Grass in Fallow.

C. B. A., Whitewood, Assa.: "We have a summer fallow, about 32 acres, with patches of couch grass throughout the field, probably about five acres of it is covered with said grass. We had a splendid crop of wheat on it two years ago, when there was only about an acre or so smothered with the grass. It was well fallowed last June. We intend to sow it with wheat the coming season. Kindly let us know through your columns how to kill it, as it is hard to get at on account of it being in patches."

Answer.—This question has frequently been discussed in these columns. It is pretty likely you have "well fallowed" in such a way as to spread those roots worse than ever. Repeated harrowing to kill annual weeds is the surest way to spread such roots all over the field. The best thing you can do this year is to sow your wheat on the land as it is, and next spring, late in May, turn it over with a neat clean furrow at least six inches deep, sowing in barley over two bushels to the acre. That will kill more of it than anything we know. To test our method, leave two acres of the worst sample you have till the middle of May and do as we advise, and let us know the result. Turn back and consult page 263 of our issue for June, 1898. Every reader ought to save his paper for reference.

## ORDER YOUR SEEDS NOW.

Our new Catalogue, which is sent you for the asking, tells you all the very best varieties for growing in Manitoba.

They are just as cheap as Eastern seeds, and produce more. Send us your name.

FLEMING & SONS,  
BRANDON, MAN.

## SEED WHEAT.

I have 1,000 bushels of Bluestem Wheat, free from weed seed. Seed from Minneapolis. This is a very heavy yielder on light or worn-out land. It is a red wheat, and grades No. 1 hard. Will sell at 60c. per bushel. Bags 15c. each.

CHAS. LOWES, Box 112, Carberry, Man.

## BEARDLESS BARLEY FOR SALE.

A white, six-rowed, beardless, stiff strong straw, 7 to 10 days earlier than ordinary bearded varieties. Not hullless variety. Send 3c. stamp for sample and price to—

HENRY KIRKWOOD, Macdonald P. O., Man.

**LITTLE'S  
PATENT FLUID  
(NON-POISONOUS)  
SHEEP DIP  
AND CATTLE WASH.**

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Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

#### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots: Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

#### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

#### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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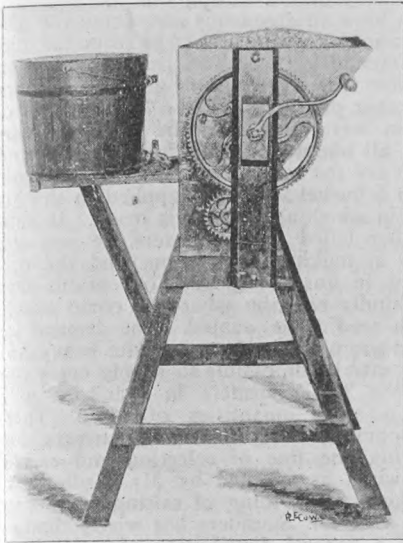
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BUILDERS OF ALL KINDS OF McROBIE CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES,  
SUB-SURFACE LAND PACKERS.



### Shade Trees Wanted.

John Hannah, Killarney, Man.: "Would like to get 600 or 1000 shade trees, to be used mostly for school grounds. (1.) What kind or kinds would you most recommend? (2.) Could you give the address of any parties having same for sale? Would like to receive communications from any parties having for sale this class of nursery stock. (3.) Any other information regarding time and manner of planting will be welcomed."

Answer.—We are delighted to learn that any school trustees are looking in that direction. If, as is the usual case, the land to be planted on is a beaten play ground, don't try any planting this season. Have it well and deeply stirred up with the plow, harrowing as well, and, if poor, work in rotten stuff from an old dung-heap. Of course it must be protected all summer from further tramping down. Next year, in early May, just when the buds show at the bursting, plant elms, ten feet apart, in a single row, along the centre of your tree plot, which for best results should be 15 ft. wide. These elms are long livers. White ash may be used for the sake of variety, but are less likely than the elm. With these as stand-bys, the rest of the ground may be filled up pretty much with native maple, a few spruce, if you can get them; and a few hardy shrubs such as caragana, lilac and artemisia. To make any success this border must be fenced in and it should have a little stirring for a year or two. Don't expect any tree to live on a beaten playground. There has been plenty of that sort of fooling done already. Those having shade trees for sale would do well to advertise in The Farmer. It has a very wide circulation.

### Plastering—Cistern.

Enquirer, Elm Creek: "1. What is the law in Manitoba regarding the measurement of plastering? Are the plasterers allowed full measurement for windows and doors and all openings, or only for half of the openings? 2. I wish to build a cistern, placing a filter in one end, so that the water may be fit for household purposes. Will concrete be suitable for the walls? If so, how thick should they be and how thick the bottom? Any suggestions as to the building of it will be thankfully received."

Answer.—The plasterers in such towns as Winnipeg do not get the full size of the openings unless they are of small size. It is most prudent to enquire about these things when letting the job. There is no law.

2. There are good and bad kinds of concrete, according to the amount of cement and skill you put into the job. A six-inch wall and four-inch bottom, if well done, is good enough. A thin coat of cement as a plaster finish is necessary on such a job as well.

### How to Build a Dwelling House of Concrete.

Norval B. Hagar, Allanburg, Ont.: "In building a dwelling house of concrete, the cellar should be dug two feet wider than the building, so as to allow one foot space between wall and bank for the raising of plank. The footing should be at least six inches deep, and one foot wider than wall and to extend equally on both sides, so as the walls will set in the centre of the footing. After the footing course is in, nail two planks together, lengthways, and stand them on end for outside corners and a 2x4 or 4x4 on inside angle of wall the distance apart required for the thickness of the wall. Now put a wire around these plank and 4x4 at the bottom to keep them from spreading and nail a strip at the top for the same purpose, and a brace from the top of the plank to a stake in the ground to keep them plumb.

Now take 12 or 14 foot plank and saw notches both in top and bottom edges of them, about five or six feet apart and 1½ inches deep, for bolts to go in. These notches should be opposite to each other and one plumb over the other, so that if the plank warps or twists it can be turned inside out and these holes will fit bolts just the same.

Now place these plank on edge one on inside and the other on outside of wall to build by, put in the bolts and place one inch strips a foot long (if the wall is to be one foot thick) between the plank and tighten up the nuts on bolts, which should be 17 inches long and ¾ thick. After the plank are in their place put in the concrete, not more than four inches thick at a time, and before ramming put in stone in the centre of the wall, but so as not to touch each other, and about 1½ inches from plank. Then ram the con-

crete well along the plank and between the stones, repeat this till the top of plank is reached.

These plank can be raised two or three times in one day and by loosening the nuts on bolts the plank can be taken off and bolts drawn out of wall and placed under plank again as before, and so on till the height of the wall is reached. There should be a 2x4 bedded in concrete the height of every story for joists to lay on. All walls above ground should be lathed and plastered and there should be wooden blocks put in the wall every 16 inches apart and every 20 inches in height. These blocks should be made of 2x4 stuff, six inches long on one side and four on the other, with the short side next the plank, this will leave them dovetailed in the wall which is better than one continuous bond timber.

By making a mark on the plank every 16 inches apart and placing these blocks at every mark, they will be kept plumb to receive the strapping to lath and plaster on. In putting in door and window frames there should be a strip nailed on outside of frames, both sides and top, so that no wind or cold can pass between concrete and frames.

All concrete work of any description should be kept moist in warm weather for a couple of weeks after being built.

After the walls are built they can be blocked off to imitate stone, and can be made any color desired by coloring the finishing coat, which should be put on as thin as possible. If the walls are built plumb and straight it should not be over an eighth of an inch thick.

A house built in this way is better and cheaper than a veneered one, as a thin wall on the outside of boards is apt to crack, it saves building a frame, is far cheaper than brick or stone and warmer than a house built of any other material."

### Wants to Learn Dairying.

E. A. Richard, Somerset: "Young man, age 20, desires to learn to make butter and manage creamery. Is there a school in Winnipeg where such is taught? Is it a good paying occupation?"

Answer.—The Government Dairy School at Winnipeg has been in operation for three years, and has been fully advertised in every paper in the country, including The Nor'-West Farmer. It is a paying occupation to those who possess enough skill to make it a success.

### Cattle for the Range.

F. A., Sifton, N.W.T.: "I am thinking about buying a bull and some say the Hereford is the best, others the Galloway, and others again the Polled Angus. Please let me know which are the best cattle for the range, Shorthorns not preferred."

Answer.—You must be guided a good deal by your own choice of these breeds. They all will do well when properly taken care of. Looking at it in the light of the experience of the range, the Shorthorn and its grades have undoubtedly given the best satisfaction on the Canadian range, while in the south-western states, where it is somewhat milder, the Hereford almost exclusively is kept, and is looked upon by our American cousins as the ranche animal. Galloways, where tried, do well, and while not bringing quite so much money for beef, have an additional value in the hide if taken at a time when it can be used for robes. At the Live Stock meetings, C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, said that the Polled Angus were not good rustlers and seemed better adapted to stable feeding.

### Feeding Value of Wild Buckwheat.

W. S., Beulah, Man.: "Could you tell me through your paper, the feeding properties of buckwheat (wild)? Having some 300 bus. in my grain, am feeding it to cattle and would like to know the right amount to feed the following:—How much would you give calves from nine months to one year old? How much for three year old steers, and how would you feed for fattening purposes. Is it a good feed for horses and how should it be fed?"

Answer.—Professor Henry gives, in that admirable work of his, "Feeds and Feeding," the results of a test conducted at the Minnesota Experimental Station with wild buckwheat, cracked corn and small wheat, in fattening lambs. It required 523 lbs. of cracked corn and 402 lbs. of hay to put on 100 lbs. live weight, while of the small wheat it took 745 lbs. and 397 lbs. of hay to do the same, and of the wild buckwheat, 816 lbs. and 249 lbs. of hay. In comparison with small wheat it required 71 lbs. more wild buckwheat and 118 lbs. less hay to make 100 lbs. gain in fattening sheep. This gives some idea as to its feeding value—almost equal to small wheat. Quite a number of farmers throughout Manitoba are feeding it, mixed with other chop, to their stock and have found good results. We would not recommend feeding it alone, but mixed with other chop, and, if fed in a little larger quantities than other grains, it may take their place quite successfully for any kind of stock.

### Setting Eggs.

Subscriber, Burnside, should visit one of the Kitsons and get all the information we can give—perhaps a good deal more. Hens eggs should be set in a nest away from the laying ones. Some remove all sitting hens to another place, such as a box stall in the stable. Have a small box for each hen. We have seen as many as 20 hens sitting in one room. Always have feed, water, and a dust bath for them when they come off. Some prefer to have a green sod, slightly hollow, in the centre for the bottom of the nest, others have nothing but straw, others again must have the nest on the ground. We have seen good hatches in all ways. More depends on having the breeding stock healthy and vigorous so that the eggs will be fertile than on the way the nest is arranged. If hens are slow in wanting to set, make some of them fat and they will become broody quicker. Place under the hen only what eggs she can cover. Test

eggs on the fifth to seventh day, and remove all infertile ones. About the nineteenth day you may look for signs of hatching, but the eggs will usually take the full twenty-one days.

It is generally considered that ducks are the easiest raised of all farm poultry and quite as profitable. Best results are obtained by setting the eggs under hens. It requires about 26 days to hatch duck eggs.

Set the first goose eggs under broody hens, five to seven to a hen, according to her size. A goose will lay from 12 to 20 eggs, then want to set. Break her up and she will lay 10 to 15 more, when she again becomes broody. Break her up a second time by confining her in a dark box and keep her on water only. When she lays a third lot of eggs let her set if she wants to. About 30 days are required to hatch the eggs.

Turkeys instinctively hide their nests and must be followed and the nest found. Eggs are best set under hens and require 28 days to hatch. If they steal their nest away and set leave them alone.

All eggs intended for hatching purposes should be gathered before they become chilled, or they will give very poor results.

### Seed Grain from the Experimental Farm.

Subscriber, Beresford, Man.: "I would like to mention a few things about our Experimental Farms. You often read of the big yields on these farms of the different sorts of grains, which tempt you to write for a bushel of oats, barley or wheat, so that you may try and improve your own grain crop a little. But I don't think you will get it, only a reference to some seed merchant where you can get it at a certain price. I once wrote to the Brandon Farm to try and get some small fruit trees or slips, but my answer was, "Sorry to say we are not allowed to distribute any." I saw a little while ago that a car of 1,000 bushels of different seeds were being sent to Ottawa for distribution to farmers. I think we should have been too glad to have purchased that at a fair price, say a bushel to each farmer who applied for it. If Mr. Bedford has to use grain for his test trials of feeding stock, also horse feed, I think it would do the country good if he purchased his feed on

the market and sold his own for seed purposes, then we would save freight for seed from Ontario."

Answer.—The Farmer publishes this letter and answer because we know there are many others throughout the Province who have an erroneous idea about the distribution of grain and trees from the Experimental Farms. The grain that goes to Ottawa for distribution goes to farmers in other provinces. Over 7,000 bushels of grain were grown on the farm last year and all but what is required for seed and feed are for sale. These are sold in from 1 to 5 bushel lots, and supplied in the order in which application is made. If Subscriber failed to obtain seed he was too late in making application, and the director in answering went out of his way to kindly tell him where he could obtain such seed as he wanted. The demand for seed grain at the farm is quite heavy and it is utterly impossible to supply every one of the 35,000 farmers in Manitoba with even small quantities of grain. There is room here for some good farmers, following the line of selection and careful growing, as adopted by Mr. Bedford, to make a good thing of raising grain seed for sale. Dr. Saunders has wisely thought that a general distribution of small fruits from the Brandon Farm would interfere with the newly started nurseries in the province. Therefore if any are distributed they are new and promising varieties, which are not offered by the nurseries. The aim and object of the Experimental Farms is not to supply seed grain or plants to farmers.

### Farm Houses.

The Farmer has received numerous enquiries about farm houses. We have several plans under way and hope to give one in the next issue.

Subscriber, Baie St. Paul, writes: "I am now using the 11 bar 57 inch Page Fence, and I find that neither wolves, dogs or anything else can get through it, and they apparently cannot judge the height, as they never attempt to jump over it. I can now sleep at night, knowing that my stock are safe from wolves or anything else, and would advise all my brother stock-raisers to do likewise."

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### Killarney and Ninga.

Although the wheat crop in this district was not quite so large as in some other parts of the Province, a good many improvements in the way of new and better buildings have been made by a number of the farmers and not a few others are preparing to follow suit this year. Prominent amongst these improvements may be mentioned the new barn of Peter Finnen, half a dozen miles north of Killarney. This is a barn which shows careful planning in a good many details and is worth visiting for pointers by those who are about to build. It is on a good stone foundation and is 72x40 feet, with two drive floors, each 14 feet wide, running crosswise, a mow in the centre, 12 feet wide, and a mow of 16 feet at either end. The eaves are 13 feet high and the frame is a good strong one. This plan of having a mow in the centre between barn floors, in a long barn, allows a good deal of freedom in the matter of adjustment so as to suit feeding arrangements downstairs. The basement is divided into two horse and three cattle stables running crosswise of the building. Two of the cattle stables have had cement floor laid on stones, and Mr. Finnen likes the floor very much. The contractors dug out and levelled the space and laid the floor, the entire cost amounting to about three cents per square foot.

Fred Foster, six miles south of Killarney, has also put up a fine new structure, 64x34, with four stables running crosswise. He, too, has paved his horse stables with cement laid on large stones.

Geo. McCulloch, of the Riverside Farm, has a barn built in 1897 which is about the size needed on the average farm, and is fitted with a very convenient feeding arrangement, which enables him to feed four rows of stock from one barn floor. Mr. McCulloch goes in a good deal for winter dairying, milking about a dozen cows and shipping butter to the city. He finds that this distributes the work more evenly over the year and that by keeping everything in ship-shape and by making a good article it can be marketed just when and where the market is the best. In sheep he has a cross between the Leicester and Shropshire. This makes a good-sized, well-wooled sheep, both hardy and prolific. The fact that this flock is a good one is attested by their success in the local show rings. Good warm quarters are provided for the pigs, and two litters reared each year. In this way the most is made out of the breeding stock. One sow has raised 21 pigs the past year, and one litter of eleven—a cross between Berk and Poland China—which were four months old, would average about 170 lbs. live weight.

Some few of the farmers are going into the poultry raising rather extensively and claim that there is good money in this line. There certainly is a good market, anyway. Allyn Hobson, of the Maple Grove Poultry Farm, has given up active farm work and has gone into raising poultry. His flock of Barred Rocks number about 125. He has a very good house for them with nice southern lighting, and some very fine plump birds with very good marking, including some good young cockerels. By due selection Mr. Hobson will be able to supply the market with eggs from really good fowl.

J. J. Moir, of Glendenning, has a lot of different breeds of fowl, including Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. His bronze gobbler is a perfect beauty and in Barred Rocks especially he has some nice hens and cockerels. In sheep he has a small flock of Shropshires, partly pure-bred, with some very nice individuals, especially amongst the shearlings and younger ones. Poland China swine are kept, and "Gold Standard," his 20 months old boar, bred by C. E. Hancock, of Minnesota, is a good strong, well-made hog, though somewhat thin. A couple of nice brood sows with fine heads and broad backs and hams were due to farrow in April. Mr. Moir lives just on the south bank of Pelican Lake and he has laid out a good sized garden of shade trees and small fruits and in a year or two should have a very attractive home. About 100 native spruce trees have been set out, and when the shelter gets a little better he expects to do a good deal in the way of growing small fruits. In red and white currants the best success has been secured from Cherry Red and White Grape, and Black Champion, Black Naples and Lee's Prolific are all good varieties. These have all been hardy. Smith's Improved Gooseberry—sometimes not an extra hardy sort—has been hardy here so far, but is a poor bearer.

E. Hyssop, just east of Killarney, is more or less known on account of his success with cattle and sheep in the show ring. He has recently bought a very fine four year old Percheron mare of about 1,300 lbs., which should prove a valuable animal. Mr. Hyssop keeps some Shorthorns and one or two head of Herefords. Some of the young stock, the heifers especially, are nice animals, but are not at all fat. A yearling Shorthorn heifer which we were shown is an extra good beast. Among the Cotswolds we found some fine sheep. The old ram, "Wellington," well-known at Winnipeg, is a large heavy square fellow. A shearling ram, "Gold Leaf," has been secured from C. T. Garbutt, of Claremont, Ont. He also has some extra fine imported ewes as well as Ontario bred ones, which have won many prizes and look as though they would be able for a few more contests in the ring.

J. Hammell, S. Foster and J. H. Daly are all men about Killarney who are into pure bred stock in a light way. The first two have selected Shorthorns and the latter Berkshires and Yorkshires.

South of Killarney a couple of miles N. Clark is keeping about thirty cows and is running a private cheese factory. He has now completed the second season in this business, and although only 40 to 50 cows' milk has been secured outside of his own, still by manufacturing the product within his own family he has found it pay very well. So far the local demand has been very good and an average of about ten cents has been obtained. Holstein grades have been largely used, but a Holstein-Ayrshire cross is being tried, and the owner likes it rather better than the straight Holstein, as the steers are better beefers and the cows are more easily kept and are rather harder. The making room of the factory is 16x24, with a curing room 16x16. A good deal of broken land provides pasture and makes this branch more profitable than it would be found to be upon an open wheat farm. Mr. Clark's opinion of the dairy industry in his own words is as follows: "In Manitoba we cannot afford to drop wheat for dairying, but the two work very well together."

W. L. Jones, of Lyonshall, is a young farmer who is into farming rather strong. The past year he built a new stone piggery and hen house, 40x24, with about 13 ft. walls. The piggery is not altogether

Doctors now agree that consumption is curable.

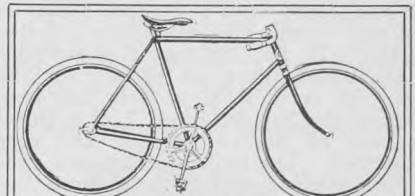
Three things, if taken together, will cure nearly every case in the first stages; the majority of cases more advanced; and a few of those far advanced.

The first is, fresh air; the second, proper food; the third, Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites.

To be cured, you must not lose in weight, and, if thin, you must gain. Nothing equals Scott's Emulsion to keep you in good flesh.

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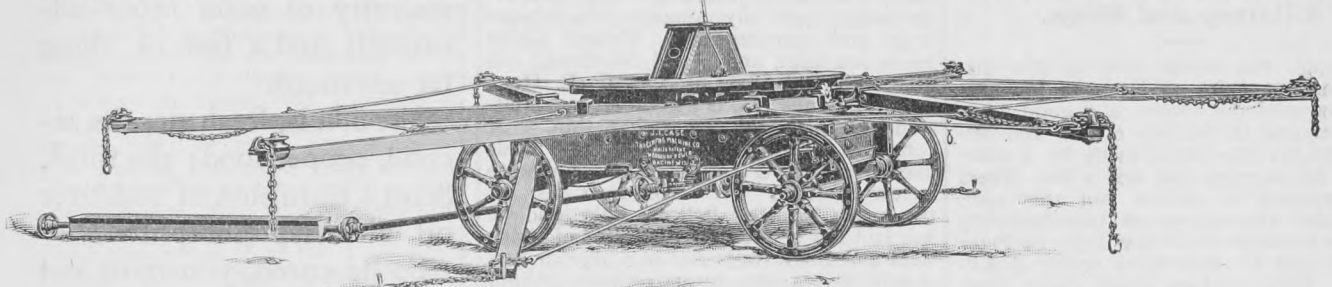


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## ENGINES AND SEPARATORS.

finished, but it is fitted for one row of pens. He is using a cross between a York hog and Berk sows. A feed boiler is used and turnips and damp wheat boiled together. In the summer it is intended to use Brome grass as pasture for the hogs. So far a strict account has been kept and the balance in the hog business has been on the correct side and very satisfactory. The building is in two stories, the pigs occupying the bottom flat, while the poultry fill the top story. In the poultry house the bottom of the partition between the passage and the pens is made of perpendicular slats about three or four inches apart. The feed troughs are kept in the passage and the birds have to reach through the bars to feed. In this way it is impossible for poultry to waste any extra feed which may be given them, as they often do when it is placed in their pen in an open vessel of any kind. We were pleased with "Doctor Jim," Mr. Jones' 4-year-old Shorthorn bull. This animal was bred by John Renton, Sr., of Deloraine, and has a very long hind quarter and side, with good coat and strong bone. He is a strong vigorous-looking beast and has left a lot of nice calves.

Nine miles south of Ninga we found Robt. White, of the Brookside Farm, Wakopa. Mr. White is getting to be pretty well known as a Shorthorn breeder, having been in the business in Manitoba since '85 and now owns about 25 head. He is a bachelor and so his affections are not divided, but are entirely given to the cattle. Mr. White was an old breeder of pure bred stock years ago in both England and Scotland, and so has had a good deal of experience in this line. His herd is headed by "Crimson Chief," a 3-year-old bull bred by H. O. Ayearst, of Middlechurch, and is sired by the imported bull "President." He is a splendidly bred, long bodied, square, deep fellow, and is showing very strong prepotency, throwing young stock a great deal like himself in general make-up. "Brookside John" is a straight bull rising two, which is bred from a bull of W. Lynch's breeding. In the way of cows Mr. White has an assorted lot, with some very fine individuals, mostly of good size and with a fair amount of bone. He thinks that some of his yearlings are the finest animals he has ever raised, and amongst his young bulls and heifers there are some well put up ones. Owing to neglect in the early part of the winter, however, through barn building, Mr. White's herd are not in quite as nice shape as we would like to

see them, nor as he usually keeps them. Mr. White's barn, 50x55, is fitted with a whole row of windows three feet square running the full length of the south side with only oak posts between. In fact, it is like a three feet high window the full length of the barn and gives magnificent south light. For ventilation a pipe is carried straight in from outside and running along in front of the cattle forms the top of the front of the stall. This is supplied with a number of small holes and the draught is regulated by a tin slide just inside the stone wall. This is the plan of supply. The ordinary pipe through the barn above is used to carry off the foul air.

Three miles south of Ninga we called upon the well-known breeder, J. G. Washington. He and his better half had just returned from a visit to some of the best stock farms in the States to the south-east of us and in Ontario. Mr. Washington expresses himself as very much surprised at the scarcity of really good pure bred stock in the east, and says that there is better young stock for sale in Manitoba than in Ontario. He made a purchase of a 4-year-old Clyde mare, with a long list of prize winnings, and a sweepstake taken at Woodstock last season. This mare was bred by Robt. Melville, of Tavistock, and will likely be heard of later. His Shorthorns are all in the very pink of condition, and two young bulls, twelve and nine months old, red and red and white, are both good thick, growthy, thrifty fellows, good handlers, with nice coats and fine roble heads. They are, in short, both good animals. His heifers are simply superb.

### Around Carberry.

The well painted and comfortable farm buildings of S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian, are situated on the outskirts of the west side of Carberry. We first visited the poultry house where, although a cold day, the fowl showed no signs of the cold. Mr. Thompson makes a specialty of Silver Laced Wyandottes and has a collection that does him credit, for they show breeding of no mean order. His birds made high scores and good winnings at the poultry show at Brandon. He also keeps a few Light Brahmas, but intends disposing of them. We found his Yorkshire brood sows, eight of them, running in the yard and sleeping in a straw stack. He has plenty of room for them inside, but thinks his sows carry

their young better and are more successful when not housed in too warm quarters. The sows are a fine lengthy lot, Woodbine Lass, a 2-year-old, and Woodbine Queen, a 13 months old, are particularly good sows, the latter a beauty, with a head almost perfect. In the pens with litters were Marjorie 2nd, out of an imported sow, and Belle 2nd, nursing a fine litter, two weeks old. His 3-year-old Ayrshire stock bull, Canrobert, is in good form and proving a useful sire. Ada Mainus, a 5-year-old cow, is still giving a heavy flow of milk, though she has been milking for nine months. Her stall mate, Mabel, was a winner at Winnipeg in 1898. Her six months old calf, Rosie, by Canrobert, is a model little animal. Good grade cows and young stock filled up the balance of Mr. Thompson's stable, which is ventilated by the U pipe and ventilator suggested by Dr. Rutherford at the Live Stock Conventions.

Though G. B. Murphy is rather a busy man, having two elevators at Carberry and one at Melbourne, he made time to give us some figures about his stock, which we had already looked over in company with his capable manager, Hy. Tindal. There are about 390 head in his yards and stables, 135 of them stall fed. Several of them will go 2,000 lbs. So far he has only fed straw along with his chop, but after this he will feed hay each night. The chop is a mixture of soft wheat, barley and screenings. The daily allowance to the herd being about 2,700 lbs. Stockers run out, but have a shelter shed for cold nights. They get straw only, with just a bite of chop. Mr. Murphy expects to have about 1,000 head of stockers, part of which will be grazed on Pine Creek, south of Melbourne, but most of them at Medicine Hat. In his Carberry stables water is turned on in front of the cattle all the time, supplied from a windmill or hand pump.

Mr. Aitkin, the local dairy and poultry man, keeps Ayrshires and Holsteins, mostly grades, though he has two capital registered Holstein cows and a bull of the same breed, bought from Wm. Swan, Austin. He has some fine young dairy stock. Mr. Aitkin is a poultry breeder of many years' standing. He has some splendid Barred Plymouth Rocks, the foundation stock is from Hawkins, and the markings of many of them prove they have been very carefully mated. He has also a few good Pekin ducks.

Carberry is one of the very best markets in Manitoba. Everything a farmer can raise finds a ready market there.



### New Features in J. I. Case Machines.

D. B. Macleod, general agent for Manitoba and the Territories of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., has just returned from a visit to their very extensive and fully equipped factories at Racine, Wis., where he has been inspecting the new features of their 1899 machines. Samples of these can now be seen at their show rooms, Winnipeg. Last season's business was a most satisfactory one, and already quite a number of outfits have been ordered for this season's business, showing that these machines are popular with the public. The show rooms at Winnipeg have been nearly doubled in capacity, while the largest repair room in the city has been fitted up in the story above and equipped with a hoist and all the latest machinery necessary to make it the best. Besides local agents in nearly every town, this firm have show rooms with samples at Gretna, Brandon and Edmonton, where intending purchasers can inspect their machinery. All their machines show improvements and valuable new features this year. The engines are as complete as they can be made, and every one is thoroughly tested before it leaves the factory. The separators are now supplied with a simply constructed automatic self feeder and band cutter, which to see is to want. It is light running and regulated by a governor. The new bagger and weigher sells itself, delivers at either side of the machine, high or low wagon spout, or short tally bagger. Separators are supplied with the Case wind stacker, but their swinging attached stacker is all the rage. It is like the ordinary slat elevator, only longer, closed in, and swinging from side to side automatically, like the wind stackers, only it requires much less power to run them. No wind can affect it, and it is the best thing in the stacker line. An ordinary setting needs no one to look after the straw, while one man will handle a large thrashing. They are now building a small horse power outfit suitable for one or two farmers' work. A complete model of the larger machines. Their new 1899 catalogue is just out, send for it, if you are interested in these goods.

### Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine.

The Pasteur system of preventive vaccination for Black Leg has been largely and successfully practiced in Europe ever since the discovery of the "Vaccine" in 1884. Live Stock Vaccination was introduced into the U.S.A., and Canada in 1895 by Harold Sorby, Agent of the Pasteur Vaccine Co., and the remarkable success of the Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine is evidenced by the following figures:—

Number of cattle treated in U.S.A. and Canada with Pasteur Black Leg vaccine.	Usual Loss from Black Leg in same localities prior to treatment with Pasteur Vaccine.		Loss from Black Leg after treatment with Pasteur Vaccine.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
1895 . . . 5,000	500	10	50	1.0
1896 . . . 28,000	2,800	10	140	0.50
1897 . . . 160,000	16,000	10	533	0.33
1898 . . . 450,000	45,000	10	450	0.01
Total, 643,000	64,300	10	1173	0.46 (average)

All the cattle treated with Pasteur Vaccine were located in Black Leg districts, and therefore exposed to infection. The reduction of losses from the usual figure of 10 per cent. to less than an average of one half of one per cent. is highly gratifying to those who have been wise enough to profit by the remedy placed at their disposal by the Pasteur Vaccine Co. A notable feature is the gradual reduction of mortality as the cattle owners gained greater confidence in Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine, and understood that it was of practical and economical value, and not an "experiment." These results have been well established for some years past in Europe, but they are of particular interest to a number of American cattle owners who have unwittingly allowed the germs of Black Leg to take root in their pastures. The headquarters of the Pasteur Vaccine Co. are at 61 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

The "Single" Vaccine (one application) is used for large bunches, but the "Double" Vaccine (two applications) being the best, is employed on small bunches and choice herds. The Pasteur Vaccine must not be confused with any other Black Leg remedy or "experimental" Vaccine.

### An Excellent Remedy.

Flat Ridge, Va., Oct. 12, '97.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I used "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" for scratches and have never seen anything to equal it. I find it to be an excellent remedy for human flesh, when used on bruises, ect.—A. D. Roberts.

Smith & Burton, the enterprising wholesale grocers, of Brandon, have issued a spring grocery catalogue, which contains interesting information to farmers residing in the western portion of the province. It is to the effect that they will pay the freight on their customers' orders. If you haven't received a copy of the catalogue, write at once for one as it is of interest to you.

The seed catalogue of J. M. Perkins, of Winnipeg, should be in every farmer's hands. The catalogue contains a long list of well tested garden seeds that can be depended upon to produce good results. A full line of carefully grown root seed is always kept on hand. Corn, rape and other fodder crops the farmer needs are not forgotten. Grasses, grains and clovers of all kinds, both for garden and field, are kept in stock. Raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, home grown and hardy, are offered for sale, also ornamental trees and shrubs. A specialty is made of bird seeds, poultry supplies and Planet Jr. garden tools. Send for catalogue for 1899.

The winners of the sewing machines in the Royal Crown Soap Co. competition for the week ending March 6th, are as follows:—Winnipeg, Mrs. McDonald, 56 Dagmar St.; Manitoba, Mrs. John Mills, Portage la Prairie; N. W. Territories, Mrs. G. Neilson, Prince Albert.

For the week ending March 11th they were as follows:—Winnipeg, Mrs. Cullingford, 37 Argyle St.; Manitoba, Melina Payment, St. Jean Baptiste; N.W. Territories, Mrs. Thos. Huckerby, Jr., Sunnymeade. The Royal Crown Soap Co. will continue this competition, giving away three machines each Monday until further notice.

One of our correspondents writes us of a visit to J. O. Cadham, Portage la Prairie, who two months ago bought the right

to manufacture and sell Webber's Hydro-Lactic Cream Separator for Manitoba and the Territories, and although he has had this right so short a time, he showed us about 100 of the separators, mostly completed, and says that every farmer who has tried one has nothing but praise to say of it. Fifty of these are already sold. The manufacturer is convinced that this system is the simplest and easiest working of any yet in the field. The farmers who have used this separator agree with Mr. Cadham when he says it is the best thing of the kind in existence.

\* \* \*

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do until you try it. Buy a bottle to-day and begin to take it.

\* \* \*

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

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If you thought you had an orange  
And it proved a lemon sour,  
Would it change the acid flavor  
To a sweet and pleasant savor  
If you scolded for an hour?

—Selected.

\* \* \*

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.



When Lady Marie Wortley Montague visited the household of the Sultan, she wrote home to England that the ladies of the harem were smothered with laughter to discover that her ladyship wore an inner vest of steel and whalebone, tight, impenetrable and stifling, in other words, a corset. The ladies of the harem would no doubt have been

equally astonished, though perhaps not disposed to laughter, had they known that the women of western nations, through false ideas of delicacy, suffer in silence untold agony, and sometimes death, through neglect of their health in a womanly way. Women, who suffer in this way shrink from the embarrassing examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the majority of physicians. If they only knew it, there is no necessity for these ordeals. An eminent and skillful physician long since discovered a remedy that women may use in the privacy of their own homes. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the feminine organism, giving it strength, vigor and elasticity. It stops all debilitating drains. It is the greatest of all nerve tonics and invigorators for women. Thousands of women who were weak, sickly, petulant and despondent invalids are to-day happy and healthy as the result of the use of this wonderful medicine. Good druggists do not advise substitutes for this incomparable remedy.

"I have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' in my family," writes Mrs. G. A. Conner, of Alleghany Springs, Montgomery Co., Va., "and have found them to be the best medicines that I ever used."

Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing and customs only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser;—Cloth binding 50 stamps. A whole Medical library in one 1000-page volume.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.  
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

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All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

#### LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

#### Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1899? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 20, 1899.



## A FORECAST AND A WARNING.

Every variety of human industry has its ebbs and flows. A few years ago iron shipbuilding was down at zero, because the world's commercial navy was overcrowded, and ships lay rusting in the docks because there was nothing for them to do. To-day every shipyard of any repute is busy night and day building magnificent men-of-war to be ready to pound each other to pieces, whenever the politicians decide they must do it.

Farming has similar fluctuations, though not exactly dependent on similar causes. A year ago every wheat farmer was planning how great an area he could arrange for to be used in raising grain that could hardly be worth much less than a dollar a bushel. To-day a good deal of wheat is worth about three bushels for a dollar. Even for what is faultless in quality the prospective price for next season's crop is less than half what it was a year ago. It is not only the market value of wheat that is discouraging to the producer. The men among these producers that can see furthest are getting to see pretty clearly that in

addition to a slow market there is the further prospect of a decreasing yield, and that of a lower quality. It was not drouth alone that was to blame for the poor start made by our last year's crop. Our land is getting tired of all wheat. It is also getting poorer in the elements required to produce a good crop of high grade wheat. It has less humus to hold moisture and grow wheat plants, and every year increases its tendency to grow plants of inferior value—in one sense of less than no value. *Big weed crops are nature's silent protest against excessive wheat-growing.* Summer fallowing will help us to put off the evil day, just as raising money on higher interest enables embarrassed traders to stave off bankruptcy.

In this country we have enough of new, or only partially exhausted land, to keep us indifferent to such alarmist ideas. But the men who hold farms that have been under continuous cultivation for 10 to 15 years can, and do, see it, though many of them do not see its full meaning. Our neighbors to the south, the men who have been growing wheat all the way from the south line of Minnesota and Dakota up to our boundary, have been getting to see it very clearly indeed. Twenty-five years ago Southern Minnesota was a vigorous producer of wheat. In ten years they found they had reached bottom, and were forced to turn to dairying. To-day that is a prosperous dairy country with factories that average a yearly production of 100,000 lbs. of butter. At this very day there is sitting in the heart of the best wheat-growing district of the upper Red River a convention of wheat growers, who have not come there for fun. They are there because they have been gradually driven to the conclusion that their lands—boomed for a quarter century for their exhaustless fertility—have somehow got sadly unprofitable. They produce poorer yields of a poorer grade of wheat, and this convocation has met to consider the situation. They can no longer blink the fact that weeds and not wheat are now the staple product of the great and rich lands they found so short a time ago full of virgin strength.

This condition of matters cannot be cured by talk from politicians and professors or sudden jumps on the world's markets. The remedy must come from the same hands that have been instrumental in bringing on the trouble. The owners of bonanza farms and the clever real estate agents at Fargo may unload exhausted farms at fancy prices on credulous outsiders, but that is not the cure for soil exhaustion, and the trick is already pretty much found out. The charlatan has never been born that can play tricks on nature. She won't be fooled.

The only sure cure for poor yields and poor quality of wheat is to quit all wheat-growing and get as fast as possible into a style of farming that will do the land good. Southern Minnesota has found her salvation in creameries, but further north that may prove a dubious remedy. With a dozen government subsidized factories standing idle in the very districts where their restorative influence is most needed we, in Manitoba, can hardly bank much on dairying as a help to wheat farmers. There is not one wheat grower in a dozen that could easily be transformed into a dairy farmer.

But the transition from wheat to butter may be so far made easy by a general expansion of beef cattle production. Yearlings of this sort are rapidly rising in value and will get more valuable as improved breeding provides better stock to work on. The man who has not enough in him to grow yearling steers is no farmer at all, and the sooner he tries something else the better. Low prices, lower yields and lowered fertility are facts we need not try to shirk. What are you going to do about it?

## A CHANGE OF SEED.

Farmers, generally, believe that a change of seed grain is beneficial. They believe that good results have followed their efforts whenever they made a change, especially if the seed had been obtained from a district of the province where there is a different soil and perhaps slightly different methods of cultivation. Much, too, of the successfulness of the new seed obtained has depended (whether the farmer knew it or not) on whether it was grown on a strong, rich soil, containing all that was necessary to develop a perfect grain, or on a worn-out soil, largely exhausted of the elements that give vitality and strength to the plant. Whenever a farmer finds that his yield of grain is diminishing he says his seed is "running out," and he must have a change. He never stops to think that he might be to blame for this himself instead of the helpless seed. If a man will neglect to select his seed from the best land he has, also to thoroughly cleanse it before he sows it, he need not expect the seed to do it for him.

In some sections of the province the oat crop has been gradually decreasing in quality until it is hardly fit for milling purposes. It is expected that large quantities of new seed will be brought in this spring. This may improve things for a few years, but, if the same methods are followed as have been in the past the improvement will be shortlived. Nature's method in selection is more or less a survival of the fittest, the strongest and the best. We should follow her teachings and select our seed. In the first place select the seed from the very best piece of land you have; the newer the better. We hear little about wheat running out, perhaps because it is always grown on the best land. Grow your oats for next year's seed on a piece of breaking, if you have it, or on the newest and best piece of summer fallow, instead of the poorest land on the farm, as is usually done. This will give new vitality and strength to the plant. In the next place don't go to the oat bin and take out oats for seed without cleaning them. Run them through the fanning mill, taking out all the big overgrown grains and all the small ones. Clean them down until you have a uniform sized grain. You may have to take out a half or more to get this, and run them through the mill several times, but it will pay you to do so. Mr. Bedford culls his grain down from four bushels to one, running the oats through the mill four or five times. By this means and sowing on breaking or summer fallow he has succeeded in growing an improved sample of oats as well as steadily increasing the yield, although he has not had a change of seed in ten years. What has been said about oats applies to all kinds of grain. A change of seed will help to improve affairs, but is not a remedy—is not a necessity. The remedy lies in a change of methods. Follow nature's method. Select your seed rigorously.

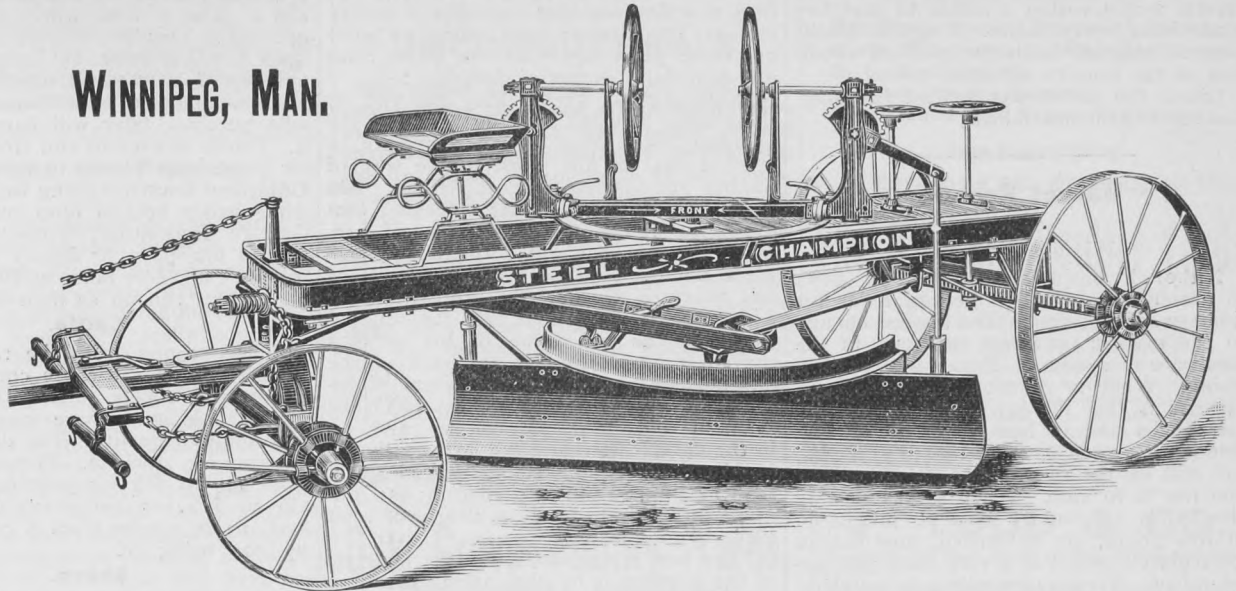
—The German government are paying considerable attention to good roads, and have recently asked permission to have the last annual report of the Ontario Road Commissioner translated into German for distribution.

—Burns & Co., the great purveyors to the B. C. mining districts, will this summer build extensive slaughter and cold storage works at Calgary. Cold storage at the points of delivery is also being extended to meet their growing business.

# ...WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS Co.,

Simplicity,  
Strength,  
Efficiency,  
Durability,  
Ease of  
Operation,  
It Stands  
Unequaled

WINNIPEG, MAN.



## The Steel Champion Road Grader.

The Champion is KING. As a Ditcher it has no equal. It leads for Cutting Down and Widening Roads. Moves earth to perfection. Lightest draft Road Machine Made. LOOKS WELL—WORKS WELL—WEARS WELL.  
The Peer of Road Machines. Write for Catalogue.

### A HAIL INSURANCE ACT.

W. F. Sirett, M.P.P., of Beautiful Plains, will, in the present session of the local legislature introduce a bill providing moderate compensation for losses by hail. He proposes to collect an annual tax of one cent an acre from all lands in the province not strictly used for grazing only, the collection to be made through the municipal machinery already existing. The funds so collected to be handed over to the Municipal Commissioner as a Hail Insurance Fund, from which losses shall be paid as they occur. Should an extra visitation take place the government may cause an extra levy up to three cents an acre to be made. The rate of compensation for losses will at a maximum be \$4 an acre for wheat and flax, \$3 for barley and oats. The procedure for valuation of the losses claimed for is simple and businesslike and calculated to cost as little as possible consistent with accuracy. In the event of the fund accumulating to the amount of \$500,000, then the assessment will be temporarily suspended to be taken up when the capital sum has shrunk to \$200,000. Upon the whole, this measure may be looked upon as a very fair attempt to provide such protection from hail losses as will relieve to a reasonable extent the actual sufferers, while not unduly burdening the community at large.

### THE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The Farmer suggests that the Department of Agriculture have all the reports printed by the department during the year bound in one volume. The Pure Bred Stock Breeders, Dairyman and Horticulturists and the Central Institute all issue reports in separate form. Why not have them all in one volume along with the Report of the Immigration Department. The size of the crop bulletins might be changed to correspond, and they and the other bulletins bound with the reports.

Each society would, of course, be responsible for their own section of the report. One fair-sized volume would be more appreciated because more easily preserved; besides, we feel certain that the cost of printing and distributing the reports in one volume will be less than doing them separately.

### THE GREAT-WEST LIFE.

The report published elsewhere in our columns of the position of the Great-West Life Assurance Co. furnishes one more example of the splendid business opportunities offered by this new country for every department of legitimate investment. This company has special advantages over all other institutions doing business in the Northwest. Its directors are thoroughly conversant with the conditions of the country and the securities it offers for safe and profitable investment. The report they furnish of their first six years' business is only a forecast of what these robust and rapidly growing institutions are certain to become. Every true westerner must rejoice in the prosperity and promise of the Great-West. The new business of the year ending December 31st amounted to nearly \$1,250,000, making a total insurance in force at that date of \$8,403,677. The general rate of interest earned on its investments was fully 7 per cent. The premium income for the year showed an increase of 19 per cent., and the interest income an increase of 55 per cent. over that of the previous year. The first bonus to policies of five years' standing has been declared and will show larger profits than some of the biggest companies in America. That this bonus is not over-stretched may be known from the fact that the company has led all other Canadian companies in the establishment of a 4 per cent. reserve, a policy that has since been followed by three other Canadian companies. On the whole, this rapidly growing young company has good reason to be proud of its record, which is largely due to the ability, experience and reliability of the men who control its administration.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Farmers all the way from Texas are enquiring after land in the Innisfail, Alta., district.

—The freight rates on live stock from the Northwest Territories to Nelson and Kootenay points will, owing to the shortening of the distance by the Crow's Nest route, be reduced 20 to 40 per cent.

—The money laid out in subscription to a first-class practical agricultural paper is to the up-to-date farmer an investment that cannot fail to return good interest. The Nor'-West Farmer is progressive enough for those who hanker after improvements, while it exhibits the staidness of reliability, which, only, is re-assuring to the man brought up at the handles of the plow.—Battleford Herald.

—About four years ago the municipality of South Norfolk plowed 85 acres of land on the farm of J. Mitchell, a non-resident, to kill noxious weeds. Mitchell objected to pay and the municipality proceeded to sell his lands. He then paid under protest and sued the council for the amount. Every device was apparently tried to block further investigation, but finally the council had to give in and refund the \$150. They had been a little too fast in the exercise of their authority, and had in consequence to do the work for nothing. Another successful litigant against his municipality is Thos. Foster, who sued them for damage by flooding. After going through the lower courts with his case, Foster finally got \$500 damages.

—California and Australia have both had very severe and prolonged drouths. The loss of stock in most parts of Australia has been frightful. California lies nearer home and many people here are interested in friends there. Up to the middle of February of 1897-8 the rainfall at Los Angeles was 4.13 inches and nearly an inch less at Fresno and San Diego. For the year

1898-9 up to Feb. 15, the fall was 2.90 inches at Los Angeles and 3.75 inches at Fresno and San Diego. It would take several inches within a month to save live stock from heavy losses. Irrigated blocks contrast strongly with the parched condition of the country all round them.

[Since the above was written the long-looked-for rain has fallen.]

## Market Review.

Winnipeg, March, 20, 1899.

Although business is somewhat quiet at present, every one is getting ready for a heavy spring's trade. The biggest change in the market since last report is in the hardware business. Prices are steadily rising. What is of most importance to farmers is that the price of barbed wire, wire nails and in fact all kinds of wire goods have gone up from 75c. to \$1 a cwt., are still on the rise and no telling where the rise is to stop. When stocks now in the hands of country dealers, purchased at low prices, are exhausted, they cannot be replaced except at a very much increased prices. Farmers intending to purchase wire fencing, etc., should not be too slow in making a move or they will have to pay for it.

### Wheat.

As reported in our last issue speculation in wheat has become little more than a tradition, and buying from hand to mouth has been the rule in all the leading markets. On this continent, California prospects have improved owing to recent rains and the winter wheat States are hopeful that the injury from winter killing will be limited. Argentina had a very heavy yield, both of wheat and maize, but it is being held for better figures. Some of it got wet in harvest and only the damp qualities are being offered. News from that republic travels very slowly and but the knowledge of its position as to yield has had a depressing influence on the market. Chicago shows a drop of 30c. to 35c. from the quotations given a year ago.

The export trade has got very slow and dull. This is due not alone to the general depression, but to the persistent ignoring for years past of the government standards by dealers shipping at Fort William. The C.P.R. will allow no mixing in its terminal elevators; but there is no law to prevent the making up of a cargo of different grades when loading steamers at the wharves alongside. "Shaving the grades" is a subject made already familiar to readers of The Farmer, and when a still bearer shave is made on so-called "Manitoba hard" after it has got outside the local jurisdiction, it brings about the state of matters which the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was last week forced to turn its attention to. The object of that body is to "resore the reputation" we have lost by such manipulation. The dealers now blame the farmers for trying to get the standards lowered, but that plea is very weak indeed, and when the farmers come into court will certainly be controverted. So long as dealers can juggle with the name "Manitoba hard," our reputation must suffer, no matter how the standards are fixed. Three years ago the party led by James Elder wanted to raise the grade pretty high up, and at that time he and The Farmer pointed out that if government certificates were to be given at Fort William to mixed cargoes a high standard was no barrier to the degradation of the quality and consequent reputation of our wheat. No thanks are due to the Grain Exchange for stepping into court now. The practice of most of them for years past has been all the other way. Their fingers have got burnt and they now squeal over the results of what most of

them prided themselves on doing with such skill and immediate profit. "Character be hanged, its the money we want," but they now find out that character is money just as The Farmer took pains to point out three years ago. Let us quote from our editorial columns of that date:—

"Skinning the grades may put two or three cents a bushel into the hands of the operators, who have of late years got in a good deal of fine work in the way of mixing and shaving at Port Arthur. But every such transaction has a decided tendency to lower the reputation of our wheat after it has got through the jugglers' hands. And, as the exact value of this mixture decides the quotations at Liverpool, it is manifest that the original producer has the value of his product shaved in proportion to the skill of the intermediate operator. No amount of sophistry will whitewash a process which the operator finds most pleasant to carry on in the dark. Therefore the farmers should stand united in the demand that 'All grain shall be shipped out as graded in; the marriest in duplicate to show clearly of what each cargo consists.'"

"The best thing possible in the interests of the growers is to stop talking and have a small board of competent men fix the standards before the present parliament is dismissed, so that the outside world may know authoritatively what Manitoba hard wheat really is. Just now the best wheat never sees the English market, and prices quoted are for arbitrary grades made by the firms that handle what the big millers leave. This is of necessity inferior to the standard grades here, but is always quoted to the farmer as the rate for No. 1 hard when his product is to be marketed. Let permanent grades be fixed for all marketable wheat and samples of those grades be supplied by the Dominion Government to every leading foreign market, when that is done every outside buyer will be able to tell at a glance what relation the wheat he buys bears to the authorized standards here. He will buy on samples then just as he does now, but there will be no opportunity for the misleading quotations to which the grower is now treated by local buyers."

On the local market No. 1 hard at Fort William made 69c. this day week. It is 67c. to-day and was lower on Friday. Manitoba points, 49c. to 52c.

### Oats

Receipts in the city are continuing light. Feed oats at Winnipeg run 28c. to 32c. For a good seed sample to-day, 37c. was offered. For seed Ogilvie's are bringing in Ontario oats to be sold at cost. Dow & Currie are distributing seed from Edmonton around Pilot Mound. Heating of damp samples is reported and should be sharply looked out for. Very slight heating ruins seed oats.

### Barley.

Little doing and prices nominal. At Winnipeg 28c. to 33c. is quoted for car lots.

### Flour.

Flour is unchanged in values.

### Oatmeal.

Oatmeal owing to the scarcity of good milling oats, has risen 5c.; \$1.95 for rolled oats. We hear of importations in car lots from the States.

### Flax.

Nominal at 70c. to 80c.

### Millfeed.

Mill feed is getting a little scarce and has risen to \$11 for bran; \$13 for shorts. Best chop, corn or oats, \$20, lower grades \$10 to \$15.

### Hay.

Baled hay continues at about \$6.50 to \$7 per ton on the track at Winnipeg.

### Horses.

The number of horses brought into the province this spring has been very large and it is a wonder where they have all gone to. The prices paid for many of them has been high, but judging from the number of horses still unsold these high prices cannot be maintained and those who purchase later will have the best of it. Prices at present run from \$80 to \$90 for good work horses to twice that price. Unbroken bronchos bring from \$20 to \$25, while halter broken ones run up to \$80. Grand's Repository, Toronto, report the sale of fine pairs of drivers at from \$166 to \$400; a saddle horse at \$125, while single drivers run up as high as \$200.

### Cattle.

Fuller reports from the ranges are to the effect that cattle are coming through the winter nicely. Prices for butchers' cattle at Winnipeg are from 3½c. to 4c., according to quality. The demand is beginning for stockers. Present prices are from \$10 to \$15 for yearlings, and from \$15 to \$25 for two-year-olds. Dressed beef, fresh, ranges from 6 cents a pound up, top being 7c.

### Sheep.

None offering. Supply of frozen mutton still quite large. Fresh dressed mutton on the local market brings from 7c. to 8c.

### Hogs.

Some live hogs are coming in. Prices run from 4½c. to 4¾c for choice weights. Prices in the east still continue low, but with a prospect of looking up. Dressed hogs are easier here, 5½c. being top price on the market.

### Creamery Butter.

Market is steady, though nominal, and unchanged prices from last report, 22c. to 23c.

### Dairy Butter.

Supplies are coming in more readily and prices are declining rapidly. So many dealers lost money on dairy butter last year that they will leave dairy butter severely alone. 14c. to 15c. is the best best prices going to retailers in the city and to country points not more than 12½c. to 13c. per pound, which is about what it is bringing at Ontario points.

### Poultry.

Chicken continue scarce, and in good demand. Live chicken 60c. to 70c. per pair; dressed, 10c. to 12c. per pound. Turkeys, 10c. to 12c.; geese, 8c. to 9c.; ducks, 10c.

### Eggs.

Cold weather still keeps the price up. Fresh eggs are being sold to retailers at 20c. Country shippers are getting about 19c. Limed eggs are worth about 14c.

### Potatoes.

Quiet at 40c.

### Hides

No change in prices last quoted, though hides are easier in the east and in Chicago, and a drop of ½c. may be expected any time.

In replying to an inquiry in our "correspondence column," in last issue, we neglected to state that J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont., were manufacturing "The Best" incubator and brooder, which is giving good satisfaction.



**FREIGHT PAID**  
to any address. That's the way  
we send out our  
**CYPHERS INCUBATOR.**

It combines the good qualities of all machines and has the faults of none. Our Catalogue and Guide to Poultry Culture tells all about the laws of incubation, and how to raise, feed and market poultry—all about the money end of the business. Contains plans for construction and cost of modern poultry houses and many other things worth knowing. Sent for 10 cts.  
**THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO. Box 90, Wayland, N. Y.**



### Parents and Progeny.

The male and female parents exert diverse influences on their progeny. On this point Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper says:—Long experience has ascertained that the male bird has most influence upon the color of the progeny, and also upon the comb, and what may be called the "fancy points" of any breed generally; whilst the form, size and useful qualities are principally derived from the hen. Now it cannot be denied that it is desirable to secure absolutely perfect birds in all respects of both sexes if possible; but, alas, every amateur knows too well the scarcity of such, and the above fact therefore becomes of great importance in selecting a breeding pen. For instance, a cock may have been hatched late in the year, and therefore be decidedly under the proper standard in point of size, and inferior for a show pen; but if his color, plumage, comb, and other points—whatever they may be—are perfect, and he be active and lively, he may make a first-class bird for breeding when mated with good hens. A hen, again, if of large size and good shape, is not to be hastily condemned for a faulty feather or two, or even for a defective comb, if not too glaringly apparent—though the last fault is a serious one in either sex; but a very bad colored or faulty combed cock, however excellent in point of size, or a very small or ill-shaped hen, however exquisite in regard to color, will invariably produce chickens of very indifferent order. It is also to be observed, with regard to the crossing of a breed that the cockerels in the progeny will more or less resemble the father, whilst the pullets follow the mother. A knowledge of this fact will save much time in "breeding back" to the original strain, and much disappointment in the effect of the cross.

### A Correction.

The Farmer took special pains to have the poultry prize list correct, taking it carefully from the secretary's books. In doing so we got the name of E. Broughton, of Brandon, as a winner in the section for S. L. Wyandotte cockerels. We have since been informed that he is a myth, and that the name should be E. Brown, Boissevain, Manitoba.

A special prize of a handsome cup was offered by the Brandon Poultry Association at the recent poultry exhibition for the pair of highest scoring fowl. It was won by Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge P. O., Man., with his Black Spanish, and was inadvertently omitted from the prize list.

One of our representatives writes us that the Virden Poultry Co. have a fine lot of first-class poultry. Strong breeding pens have been chosen, and they expect a large business this season.

Suspend a cabbage head, turnip or mangel by a string from the ceiling of the poultry house just high enough so that it is beyond the reach of the fowl and so that they will have to jump for it. Don't make them jump too high, heavy fowl especially, as it is apt to cause bumble foot.

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards UNCONQUERABLE.

My noted strain of Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Black Spanish have again proved their superiority, winning at the Brandon Poultry Show, February, '99, 15 first prizes, 10 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 Silver Cups and Gold Medal; also \$5 sweepstake for 4 highest-scoring birds in the Show. A record like the above was never equalled in Manitoba. I have mated up the finest pens of the above varieties that can be found in America. Eggs from these grand pens \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs \$2 per 13. No more White Wyandotte Eggs for sale. Have all orders that I can possibly fill. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

## Oak Grove Poultry Yards, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair. My Turkeys are all sold, except those required for breeding stock. Am breeding from two of as fine yards as there are in Manitoba. I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS. These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded. Send for 1899 Circular.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

## BUY WINTER LAYERS.

Light Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

For want of room I have decided to sell all my LIGHT BRAHMAS, prize winners included. Young and old birds, single pairs or trios for sale from \$2.00 upwards. Eggs in season. My stock have won prizes at the leading shows in Canada.

E. R. COLLIER, Box 562, Winnipeg.

## SPECIAL for this Month only. Ten May-hatched Black Minorca Pullets at \$1 each.

These are from our best birds, to make room for our Breeding Pens. Also 5 hens at \$2 and \$3 each. Our EGGS this season for setting will be from our high Scoring Birds. We had at the Brandon Show the highest-scoring Hens; did not show any male birds. 5 prizes out of 6 entries.

J. DENNER & SON, 295 Fountain St., Winnipeg

## G. H. Grundy, Box 688, Virden, Man., Breeder of

EXHIBITION BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES & B. R. GAME BANTAMS.

Choice Breeders for sale at \$1.50 and upwards. Pairs, trios and pens mated not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you want the best at fair prices, write me. Buy a cockerel and improve your stock, I will give you good value. Eggs in season.

## WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Winning at last Exhibition of Manitoba Poultry Association four firsts and two second prizes.

If you want good birds, write for prices.

S. B. BLACKHALL,  
696 McMicken St., Winnipeg.

When writing, mention The Farmer.

## THOS. H. CHAMBERS

Importer and breeder of

Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks,  
Black Minorcas, Black Hamburgs,  
S. L. Wyandottes,  
Cornish Indian Games,  
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.

Eggs \$2 per setting.

T. H. CHAMBERS, BRANDON, MAN.

## The Reliable Poultry Yards,

12TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

Importers and breeders of standard bred poultry.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**  
of the following varieties at \$1.50 per 13: L. Brahmas, B. P. Rocks, Indian Games, S. C. W. Leghorns, and Buff Pekin Bantams. All my prize-winners are in the above pens. W. and S. L. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and S. C. Brown Leghorns, eggs \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. Also Golden Pheasants but no eggs.

W. H. Garside, Mgr., Box 299.

## J. TODD & CO.

Breeders of pure Stock in the following lines of Poultry:—

Barred and Buff P. Rocks. Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Black Langshans. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 26.

Stock for Sale. Will help customers to get any other Stock required.

J. TODD & CO., 457 Henry St., Wpg.

Standard-bred, Prize Winning

## SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,

Cockerels for sale from \$2 to \$4 each.

EGGS for Hatching, from pen No. 1 . . . \$2 for 13  
No. 2 & 3 . . . \$1 for 13

For delivery after April 1st.

W. A. Pettit, Boyd Ave., Winnipeg.

## HATCHING! HATCHING!

Eggs from high-scoring prize-winners at \$2 per 13. Partridge and Black Cochins, Houdan and Red Game Bantams. A splendid pair of Embden Geese for sale. A few choice Cochins cockerels and a few fine Pekin Bantams for sale cheap.

W. Anderson, Box 368, Brandon, Man.

## HIGH-CLASS POULTRY & PET STOCK.

Buff Rocks, S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cornish Indian Game, Black Red Game and Golden Sebright Bantams. Eggs from all of above stock at \$2 for 13. Also Pigeons—Black Fans, Black Carriers, Blue-pied Pouters, Short-faced Tumblers, Oriental Frills, Homers, Red and Black Jacobins, and Guinea Pigs.

H. W. Balls, Portage la Prairie, Man.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2 PER SETTING.

W. Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks, B. Javas and S. C. W. Leghorns. Following are some of the winnings and scores made at Brandon, Feb., '99: 1st prizes for pens of W. Wyandottes and Black Javas; 1st for W. Wyandotte pullet, scoring 94½; and 2nd for cockerel, 93½; 3rd for B. P. Rock hen, 91½, and cockerel, 90½; S. C. W. Leghorn pullet, 90, and cockerel, 92½.—John Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

## B. Plymouth Rocks.

When in need of Eggs for Hatching, don't forget that we can supply you with them at \$3 per 13, or \$5 per 26. Our 18th Annual Circular and Price List is free, and fully describes our stock. You have but to address me.—F. H. Shellabarger,  
Box 57, West Liberty, Iowa, U.S.A.

## WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS. HOUDANS AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

At Poultry Show, Brandon, February, 1899, won on Houdans 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. Special for best display. Numerous prizes won last five years. Have also grand pen Golden Wyandottes. Eggs from either breed \$2 per 13. Choice stock for sale. Address—S. Wise, 633 Ross ave., Winnipeg, Man.

## EGGS! EGGS!

Black Minorcas from prize-winning stock wherever shown. S. L. Wyandottes' pen headed by Cockerel scoring 91½ and tying for 1st place at Brandon, Feb., '99. Will also sell trio of L. Brahmas and S. L. Wyandotte cockerels.—E. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

## Poultry Fattening by Machinery.

An interview with a large poultry farmer in the South Downs, given in St. James' Budget, brings out the immense value and possibilities of this hitherto, in England, somewhat neglected industry.

According to the authority quoted no less than 1,765 tons of dead fowls were sent to London from one little village near Tunbridge Wells alone. The average weekly output of the English poultry farmers, as sent to London, is 52 tons of birds. The fowls are mostly bred in Ireland, the English farmers fattening them rapidly by means of the cramming machine.

The birds are kept in narrow pens with little room to move about. The fattening medium is a special compound of oatmeal, milk, and fat, mixed to the consistency of porridge.

The cramming machine consists of a large funnel, from which the food falls into a cylinder, whence a piston drives it by means of a treadle through a flexible tube into the bird's crop.

The birds are fed twice a day, the crammer taking the fowl under his arm, opening the beak, putting the flexible tube into the throat, and forcing the food into the crop with a few strokes of the treadle.

The birds suffer no ill-treatment by this method, and they fatten and are ready for market in three weeks. "There is little in the poultry farming line but what can be turned into money," says the farmer, and if the profits on each bird are small the returns are rapid.

J. A. Cummings, Brandon, a noted poultry breeder, is going to make a specialty of White Leghorns.

The total shipments of turkeys from Canada to England this last season will be well up to 300,000. Ontario has been the chief producer.

A poultryman boasts of a sure cure for egg-eating. He collects the stalest eggs he can get hold of and puts them in the nests. One such feast is generally enough to make a cure of the habit.

No bird can sing so sweetly  
As the hen;  
No bird can walk so neatly,  
And again,  
Apart from being beautiful,  
I know no bird so dutiful,  
For she lays an egg discreetly  
Now and then.

A skilled poultryman says that to prevent egg-eating the following plan will work all right: With a sharp pen-knife blade, cut off the thin horn point of the upper mandible, not deep enough to make it bleed, and that one will not break any more eggs. This point grows again, just as our finger nails grow, but one cutting usually stops egg-eating.

Mr. Bedford tried an experiment in feeding six hens cut green bones, another six got no bones. The hens that got bones laid 83 eggs in two weeks and the ones that did not get any laid only 52, a difference in two weeks of 31 eggs in favor cut green bone. He has a dish in his poultry house in which he puts a supply of sand, slaked lime and ashes every morning. If farmers would do this they would find the next morning that there was a little soft lime in the egg shells and soon the egg shells would be quite hard and not so easily broken by the hens, and they won't start eating them nearly so quickly.

Belgium is one of the most overcrowded countries in the world and the trouble is how to get remunerative work for all her people. Twenty years ago a Madam

Dausaert revived, for the benefit of the peasant girls of her neighborhood, the art of lace-making, which became under her skilled management a commercial success and the centre of a thrifty and contented population. She has now turned her attention to chicken raising and has already done so well that she expects to raise 3,000 chicks a day out of her incubators. These she will sell at a week old to be fed by the small farmers around to be fattened for the English markets.

French poultry-raisers do not fear the competition of Canadians on the English markets. They have the fattening of poultry down to a fine thing, and are exporting large quantities of fine fowl to all parts of the British Isles. Their success is due to a definite system carefully carried out. It is not the soil or the climate, or even the particular breed of fowl that determines the success of the business. Many of them keep no particular breed, but what fowl they do keep are well-housed and fed, kept clean and warm. They have found that what the market wants is flesh, not fat or muscle. The average weight of the turkeys they send forward is from 13 lbs. to 15 lbs., which is considered the best weight for the table. Geese run from 11 lbs. to 13 lbs.

The keeping of large numbers of poultry of suitable kinds should be a means for greatly increasing the revenue from Canadian farms. They form a class of live stock which has been too much neglected. Their keeping is included in the system of farming, so far as the live stock branch is concerned, which has been designated "small cultures." Though singly small in size, they can become in the aggregate, producers of large revenues. They are not merely to be counted as gatherers up of fragments, utilizers of odd scraps and gleaners of waste grain. They may be also a class of live stock to which grains and other products marketable in themselves, may be fed with a good profit on the transaction.—Prof. Robertson.

"The more I learn of the character, extent and availability of the agricultural resources of Canada, the greater is my confidence that material prosperity will abound in this favored land. It is admitted by everybody that the sure way to increase a country's wealth is to realize upon its natural resources by the application of intelligent labor. The basis of prosperity and the means for attaining and maintaining it are not so much rich soil as intelligence, industry, skill, frugality, fairness, tenacity, and untiring energy on the part of the people."—Professor J. W. Robertson.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

## PROGRESSIVE, PUSHING PEOPLE

Demand up-to-date railroad train service. Two fast trains leave Minneapolis and St. Paul daily via Wisconsin Central Lines for Milwaukee, Chicago and Eastern and Southern points, elegantly equipped with Sleeping, Dining, Cafe and Parlor Cars. Ask your nearest ticket agent for further information.

JAS. C. POND,  
Gen'l Pass. Agent,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, B.P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, Houdans and Pekin Ducks.

Stock for sale. Eggs \$2 per 13; special price for larger quantities. No pains or expense has been spared in getting together the best stock obtainable. Our pens are headed by first prize birds at Winnipeg Poultry Show and Exhibition. For best results address—

VIRDEN POULTRY CO., Box 355, Virden, Man.

## MAPLE GROVE POULTRY FARM, ALLYN HOBSON, KILLARNEY, MAN.

### BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and PEKIN DUCKS.

Settings of Eggs for spring hatching, \$1 for Rocks and \$1.50 for Ducks. Young cockerels for sale from \$1 up. All orders properly packed.

## BARRED P. ROCKS EGGS for HATCHING from my own First-Class Stock of Winter Layers

\$2 per setting. Special price for large lots for incubators. A few good breeding cockerels at reasonable prices. E. B. LEMON, care of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg.

## Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, Indian Games, Black Minorcas, Pekin Ducks.

My birds are all from high-class imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. EGGS \$1.50 per 13.

REUBEN CLIFFORD, Elkhorn, Man.

## COCKERELS ! COCKERELS ! BUFF COCHINS.

Being overstocked I am prepared to sacrifice fifty splendid birds, including first prize winners at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, '98. Farmers and others wishing to increase size of next year's chickens cannot afford to miss this chance.

F. D. BLAKELY,

2304

285 Ellen St., Winnipeg

## EGGS IN WINTER. POULTRY SUPPLIES:

Fresh Green Cut Bone - - \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Crushed Oyster Shells - - \$1.50 "

Webster and Hannum Bone Cutters. A few fine Pekin Ducks and some Light Brahma Pullets and Hens for sale. Write for particulars.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.** \$2 for 13, from 1st prize stock in Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns. Also some A. I. S. L. Wyandotte stock for sale. Sixteen birds (scored by Shellabarger) scored from 88 to 93½. Only three scored less than 90 points. A. J. Carter, Brandon, Man.

## B.P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Hawkins' strain. Have two choice breeding pens Eggs at \$2 per 13.

Carberry Poultry Yards. Wm. Atkin, Box 27.

## POULTRY.

**BUFF ROCKS.** The coming breed; very popular. All my stock the same blood as the best prize-winners at the Toronto Exhibition last year. Best cockerels \$10 each, ordinary cockerels \$2 each. Pullets and hens have all been sold. Settings: 13 eggs \$2, 26 eggs \$3.50.

**BELGIN HARES** (Solid Color) from imported stock, \$3 a pair. (Full brothers and sisters sold at \$40 a pair.)

**B. P. ROCKS.** Breeding pen consists of cock and 4 pullets, purchased and selected by L. G. Jarvis, Guelph. The cock is Thompson, bred at Canton, Ohio, won 1st as cockerel; this year tied for 1st place for cock in strong competition; pronounced by Mrs. Comyns-Lewer to be the most perfect type of Barred Rock she had seen on the American continent. One pullet won 1st at Canton, Ohio; another in 1st prize breeding pen. Settings: 13 eggs \$2, 30 eggs \$4. Best cockerels \$10 each. A few culls left \$2 each. No pullets or hens for sale.

R. F. HOLTERMAN, Brantford, Ont.

**90 Varieties Choice Poultry.** Eggs, Pigeons, German Hares. Described in a natural colored 60 page book, 10c. J. A. BERGEX, Telford, Pa., U.S.A.



## Accuracy of The Babcock Test.

*A Paper read by C. A. Marker, Superintendent of Government Creameries in Alberta at the Manitoba Dairy Convention.*

Mr. Marker said he had been asked to speak for a short time on the best method of convincing patrons of the accuracy of the Babcock test. It seems odd to be asked to speak on this subject eight years after it has been endorsed. I do not believe there is one in this room who is not convinced of its accuracy. The trouble is that we do not meet the people who do not believe in it. They are the people who never attend a dairy meeting, and who never read agricultural papers. They are, in fact, the very hardest people in the world to deal with, because it is almost impossible to get at them.

In my own mind there is no doubt whatever as to the accuracy of the test. To those who are not convinced, I can only say that the Babcock has been endorsed by all the leading chemists of both England and America. They have to pay attention to the finest details of their work and we may be sure that anything which they endorse has nothing wrong about it. The Babcock test is all right, but the working of it is not always right. This is a point which I wish to take up for a moment. It is the people who get the low tests that complain about the Babcock. Sometimes it is the fault of the buttermaker, more often the fault is with the milk. There are a great many things to observe in the making of a test in order to have it an accurate one. These things are more or less mechanical. For instance, the buttermaker should know that the machine needs to be run at a certain speed for a certain number of minutes in order to separate the butter from the rest of the matter. A wheel 20 inches in diameter should make 70 revolutions per minute and run for five minutes. If the machine is not run long enough or at a sufficient rate of speed the small particles of butter fat are not all separated. The sample of cream must be well mixed. This is very important. If this done and all the little details carefully observed there is no reason why the test should not be perfectly accurate.

Even if the buttermaker knows that people are suspicious of the tests, he should at all times be ready to show the reading of the test, and be courteous and obliging to all. To convince the patrons of the accuracy of the test, there is no better way than to invite those who are not satisfied to come to the factory and see the tests made. Let two or three different patrons go each week and see the testing done, the butter maker giving all the information he can and doing the work before them. Once the people are thoroughly convinced that there are no mysteries in the matter they will be satisfied with the result of the test. I have seen this plan carried out with great success among the patrons of several creameries. The secretary should have a list of the men chosen to see the testing done and a few days before he should notify each man that it is his turn to go to the creamery and see the work done. It is only when we have satisfied the people in this way that we shall get them to make use

of the test in their herds, for if people are not satisfied with the test at the creamery they certainly are not going to pay for a machine of the same kind to test their own cows.

The low tests are sometimes the result of the individuality of the milker. A slow milker does not get as good results as a more rapid one. Then, again, the milking should not only be quickly but evenly done. The weather is another factor in the problem which affects the percentage of butter fat in the milk. Excessive heat will sometimes greatly lower the percentage of fat in the milk. But these things are not the fault of the Babcock test.

Once get the patrons convinced by actual demonstration that the test is a fair one and they will learn to make allowances for such variations as these and they will learn to correct the faults in the milk and cream which are within their power. This work may be greatly helped by meetings at country points. We have found great benefit from them in the Territories and I think you will find the same in Manitoba. Another lesson that should be firmly pressed home at all local meetings is the need of loyalty to your own creamery. See that your creamery is run right, go and be convinced of the accuracy of the work done and then uphold the reputation of your creamery wherever you go.

## Analyzing the Profits.

Professor Otis, of the Kansas Experiment Station, has been trying to get at the exact causes of the wide differences of returns made by the patrons of the dairy factories of that State, which like our own province, is only feeling its way into factory dairying. One factory has the support of 82 herds, some of which were fed on the principle of laying out as little as possible and a few at the other end of the scale were fairly well treated, getting oats, bran, shorts and corn with some clover and alfalfa included in the rougher feed. The poorer yielders had ear corn, one lot getting a little oats and rye along

with corn meal. Scientifically viewed, these poorer yielders had too little protein in proportion to the carbo-hydrates in the feed, and it is not unlikely that the scrub feed was in line with the quality of the beasts fed and the men that handled them. The poorest lot made an average of about \$18 worth a year of milk yield and those at the other end of the scale up to \$54. The five lowest herds, putting the cost of their keep at \$15 a year, made a profit of \$8.60 a cow. From the five best, reckoning keep at \$25, there was an average profit of \$20 per cow. If feed only was to blame for such wide differences this is one more demonstration of the folly of feeding a milch cow meanly. As Prof. Otis reminds his readers once more:—"It should ever be borne in mind that it requires a certain amount of feed to keep up the animal machine, just as it requires a certain amount of fuel to run an empty locomotive; and that the profits come from the feed eaten over and above that necessary for animal sustenance, just as the efficiency of a locomotive comes from the fuel consumed over and above that necessary to move its own weight. Economy along the line of with-holding feed from a good dairy cow is false economy. It is simply extravagance."

A. A. Jory, who made butter last year in the Rapid City creamery, has leased the Hamiota creamery for this season.

## PORTAGE CENTRAL CREAMERY.

Our Brandon business having been transferred to Douglas, shippers will kindly take notice that our business of gathering Cream by train will be carried on at Portage la Prairie. Every farmer who ships cream to us from stations within 150 miles will receive the same price as those whose farms join a creamery. The uniform express rates (which we pay) are very favorable. We have operated creameries at or near Brandon during the past five seasons, and the fact that hundreds of farmers have sent us their cream year after year is the best of recommendations. We have succeeded in a difficult undertaking because we made ourselves familiar with every detail of the business and the requirements of the Western country. The net returns in cash are paid to patrons twice each month. For full particulars write, **J. Bousfield & Co.**, proprietors, Brandon. Agents for Alexandria and Melotte Separators.



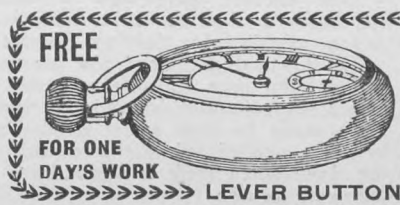
D. W. WILLSON, Visiting Delegate of the Dominion Government to the Creameries in the Northwest Territories, in summer of 1898, says in his report under date August 1st, 1898:—"We visited Innisfail. An 'Alexandra' Separator of the largest capacity (3,000 lbs. per hour) was in use. The buttermaker said that he had tried nearly all of the other makes, but he found the 'Alexandra' the best of them all, taking everything into consideration." Our Hand Machines, costing \$50 and upwards, do as good work as the largest. We are getting delivery of several car loads of dairy supplies such as **Churns** (see illustration above of the "Daisy" with Ball Bearings and patent Hand Lever). **Tubs, Parchment, Butter Boxes, Salt, Rennet, Bandage, Coloring, &c.** Correspondence solicited.

**R. A. LISTER & Co., Ltd.**  
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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WE GIVE this fine WATCH, with a chain and charm, for selling 2 dozen gold-topped, enamel-backed Lever Collar Buttons at 10c. each, or a lady's watch and guard for selling 3 doz. **No Money Required.** You run no risk. Write and we send the Buttons, post-paid, with our big Premium List. Sell the Buttons, return money, and we send watch, free of all charge. Unsold buttons returnable. Liberal commission if preferred. Be the first in your field. Send your name and address to-day. In writing, mention this paper.

LEVER BUTTON CO., TORONTO, ONT.

## Scrub Cows as Milkers.

Some time ago The Farmer stated that the Kansas Experiment Station had bought a herd of scrub cows with the object of testing their value in the dairy when properly fed and cared for. The first report along this line has been sent out and is a very interesting one. This work is along a very practical line and the results are of great interest to Manitoba farmers as showing that many of the common cows of the country, if properly handled, will give very profitable returns. Thirty of the common scrub cows of Kansas were bought by a farmer who was not a dairyman, for the Experiment Station, at an average cost of \$34. Early in January 1898, they were shipped 100 miles to the Experiment Station. The excitement and exposure greatly reduced the milk yield of those cows among them that had calved. The first week the average daily milk yield was only 15½ lbs., the second week 21 lbs.

At the start the cows were fed alfalfa hay and a mixture of two-thirds bran and one-third old process linseed meal, a ration rich in protein, designed to stimulate the milk flow and to partially overcome the effects from shipping. As soon as the cows were brought to a fair milk flow they were put on a ration of alfalfa hay and Kaffir corn grain. This ration produced the greatest flow of milk with butter fat at least cost.

The daily grain ration averaged about eight pounds per cow while on dry feed. While on pasture the daily grain ration averaged three pounds of a mixture of four parts corn meal and one part of bran. Alfalfa hay was also kept in a rack where the cows could eat it at will when they were brought in at milking time. The yield held up well through the fall drouth. For a short time green Kaffir corn was fed with the pasture, and the cows were pastured on wheat in the fall until the ground became frozen.

Only 12 of the cows received in January were milking and as their year's work closed their records were made up. Prices of butter used in estimating their profits were those paid at a neighboring creamery, varying from 17½c. in January to 13c. in April and rising again to 18c. in October and November. Prices of grain and feed were the regular retail ones. The following table shows what these scrub cows did when properly fed:—

	Best Cow.	Poorest Cow.	Average of 12 Cows.
Milk Yield . . . . .	9,116 lbs.	3,583 lbs.	5,707 lbs.
Yield of Butter Fat . . .	383.7 "	135.7 "	238 "
Cost of Feed . . . . .	\$32 80	\$26 75	\$29 20
Value of Butter Fat . . .	60 88	21 39	37 75
Value of Skim Milk at 15c per 100 lbs. . . . .	12 29	4 83	7 69
Total Income . . . . .	73 17	26 22	45 44
Profits . . . . .	40 37	—43	16 25
Cost Butter Fat per lb. . .	8 05	19 07	12 02

To make this fully complete the value of the calf should be added. This test shows a record for the best cow that any pure bred cow might well be proud of. The best cow is of mongrel breeding, but has a pronounced dairy form. The poorest cow is of good beef type, and gave a product worth 43 cents less than the cost of the food she ate. This test shows clearly that if properly fed a large majority of our common cows will give good returns for the feed fed them. The Kansas Experiment Station collected records from 82 herds owned by creamery patrons, the average annual yield was 3,441 lbs. of milk, giving 104.5 lbs. of butter fat, selling for \$19.79. Contrast this with the average of this college scrub herd, 5,707 lbs. of milk, 238 lbs. of butter fat, selling for \$37.75. The greater yield secured from the college-scrub herd is due to three causes:

"First, at all times their rations were either balanced or contained an excess of protein—the material which builds blood and milk—while the Kansas cow usually, when on dry feed, has only half enough protein. Second, kindness and shelter. Our scrub cows were petted, comfortably sheltered, never driven faster than a slow walk, and never spoken to in an unkind tone. Third, a full milk yield was secured through the summer drouth by giving extra feed."

## Dairy Frauds in U. S.

The southern half of the State of Minnesota is becoming very rapidly a dairy producer, and its dairymen are influential accordingly. They will have a law passed compelling the labelling of all process butter.

There is a Bill now before Congress which provides that all oleo butter shall be taxed 2c. a pound. If colored so as to resemble genuine butter a 10c. tax is provided for.

A dairyman out in Oregon has been giving the secrets of the cheese business. Nearly all the "foreign" cheese sold is made at home, the labels are of course printed in French and German. These skilfully prepared "imported" goods sell at two or three times their value as a home product. At their creamery in Portland they were obliged to sell both "imported" and "American" Swiss cheese. The former retailed at 45c. per lb., the latter at 25c. They made it all themselves, and when the supply on the "imported" table ran low one was transferred from it to the "American" table. A good many of their customers would not have anything but the "imported" article and could detect a big difference between the two in their minds.

## Skimmings.

J. Bousfield & Co. have leased the McGregor cheese factory, to be used as a creamery this season.

The Farmer understands that the R. A. Lister Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, will operate the Brandon Creamery this season.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has donated a special prize of \$50 for a dairy test at the Brandon Exhibition.

Rapid City creamery outfit is being thoroughly refitted. The creamery expects to commence making about the middle of April.

Edmonton made last season only 17,068 lbs. against 27,364 for '97. The number of patrons fell off from 90 to 48. The shortage was greatest in spring and fall.

Premier Greenway will again give prizes to the patrons who contribute the greatest quantity of cream to the Crystal City creamery. Three prizes, \$25, \$15, \$10, will be given to the three heaviest contributors during the coming season.

Russell Creamery did pretty well last year for a first season. It made 36,000 lbs. of butter that returned to the patrons 13c. per lb. Want of cold storage facilities handicapped them, but this will be remedied and 100 tons of ice are being put up.

One decided advantage in using the separator is that the skim milk is much more valuable for feeding. Sweet skim milk is a valuable feed for the growing calves, the pigs and young poultry, and when the separator is used the skim milk may easily be kept sweet all day and be used as needed, while this cannot always be done when milk is set and the cream allowed to rise.

The Grenfell creamery was in operation during 1898 from May 16th to Oct. 11th. In all 77 patrons furnished cream. 42,838 pounds of butter were made. The average price realized was 19.04 cents per pound, giving those patrons who delivered their own cream 14.04 cents and those who had it hauled 12.40 cents per pound. The charge for making was 4c. and hauling 1.94 cents per pound.

J. A. Kinsella, Superintendent of Dairying for Assiniboia, reports that he has the ice all stored at the creameries along the Prince Albert Branch. He is now seeing to the shipping of ice from the Millwood to the Churchbridge creamery on the M. & N.W. Railway. The directors and patrons at all the places he has been are well satisfied at the result of last year's work and much better pleased than at the end of last year's work.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the annual Dairy Convention, special meetings will be held under the auspices of the association at Birtle and Minnedosa on the 21st and 23rd of this month. On the 30th and 31st and April 1st, similar meetings will be held at Pilot Mound, Manitou and Rosenhoff. The speakers will be David Munroe, Winnipeg, who will speak on "Corn Growing," and Geo. Harcourt of The Nor'-West Farmer, who will speak on "How to Obtain a Good Dairy Herd." Local speakers will also take part.

At the annual meeting of the Western Dairymen's Association, held at Guelph, Wellington, Co., Professor C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, pointed out that the counties of Hastings and Oxford had exported over \$1,000,000 worth of dairy produce within a year, while Wellington County had only sent \$158,000 worth. It was contended that Wellington was a beef producing county and that they had an extra return from that. In answer Professor James pointed out that the value of the beef exported by Oxford was only \$150,000 short of the amount sent out by Wellington, although famous for its beef stock. Who says beef and milk producing can't go on together?



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We give this fine Watch with a chain and charm for selling 2 dozen packets of our exquisite Perfume at 10 cents each, or a lady's Watch and guard for selling 3 dozen. **No Money Required.** You run no risk. Write and we will send the Perfume postpaid and our Premium List. Sell the Perfume, return the money, and your Watch will be forwarded at once, all charges paid. Unsold Perfume may be returned. Hundreds have already earned valuable Watches selling our goods, why not you? Mention this paper when writing.

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## Flax Growing.

The present price for flax at Chicago is over \$1 a bushel and The Farmer has been asked to discuss the chances of profit to the ordinary Manitoba farmer who would sow, say, 20 acres for the sake of the seed. It is downright nonsense in a dry climate like ours to talk of growing flax for fibre. Ireland has about double our rainfall, the air is always moist, and labor very cheap, yet that country is rapidly diminishing its flax acreage.

As a seed crop in the hands of skilled growers, it may be figured that with wheat at 60c. it would take at least \$1 for flax to pay an equal profit on its growth. Fourteen bushels of flax would be a fair average crop, and to thresh it would cost nearly double the rate for wheat. That it is also an exhausting crop has seldom been questioned. Owing to the failure of the Iowa crop in 1894 very high prices were made for flax, which led to an extra production in 1895, and a heavy drop in the price, leaving the figured profit over wheat a serious actual loss. Our production since has shrunk very much. The foul seeds sold along with the so-called "clean seed" all through the Province in the spring of 1895 led to the introduction of noxious weeds into clean country that has had very injurious consequences ever since. If we sow at all this season, clean seed, really clean, must be imported at fancy prices. It is likely that prices will remain high all this year as there is an import duty of 20 per cent. on linseed oil, and the world's production is not equal to the demand. Argentina is the principal source at present of supply of this continent.

If the price tempt any western farmer to try flax, it must be sown on fairly rich land, pretty free of foul seeds and will do quite well on wheat or oat stubble sown the middle of May. Robt. Cook, Bois-sevain, was reported in The Farmer for January, 1896, to have had a 25 bushel crop in 1895, and in reply to our request for his experience in flax growing sends us a few notes. It may be here noted that a neighbor a little way further west was led by inflated estimates of the profit made from flax to sow half of a large field, summer fallowed for wheat, to flax. The wheat made over 40 bushels, the flax was never ripened and never cut. It grew too rank and froze, made a picnic all fall for cattle, but a dead loss to the grower. Mr. Cook reports as follows:—

"In the spring of 1894, flax being a good price, I thought I would try 10 acres, part of the ground was fall plowed, the other part I spring plowed. I harrowed the fall plowed early to get any weeds there were in the soil to germinate, and on the 20th of May sowed 25 lbs. of flax to the acre, with a broadcast seeder, going over it after with the harrow and then the roller, so that it would be solid for the machine when cutting time came, as flax is hard to cut when the ground is soft. I could not see any marked difference between spring and fall plowing. When thrashing time came it was not very satisfactory, only six bushels to the acre. Prices for flax being good in the spring of 1895 I resolved to try it again, changing my way of cultivation. I took the same kind of land, but I had taken two crops of wheat from it. The stubble being short, I put four horses to the disc harrow and a good

lump of a stone in each end of the disc harrow and myself in the seat, not a very light load. I went over the ground, half lap, which made a thorough working of the soil for three or four inches in depth. In this way I could prepare seven to nine acres a day and on the 16th of May I commenced to sow with 40 lbs. of flax seed to the acre. I think it was Mr. Bedford's advice I took for increasing the amount of seed; I sowed with a shoe drill two to three inches in depth, going over once afterwards with the harrow and then the roller. I cut with the self-binder, taking off the arm that holds the back of the sheaf, letting the packers shove it down on the bundle carrier, leaving it in winrows, which can be picked up with any fork after thrashing. I found my new way turned out 25 bus. to the acre and a good sample. I would not advise sowing this way unless the land is clean and in good cultivation before sowing. In my opinion flax sown on stubble will ripen much earlier than after deep plowing. Much of the flax grown in this locality that year was hurt by frost, while my earlier ripe crop escaped."

We understand D. B. Lowe, of Union Point, contemplates growing 25 acres of flax this year, the reason being that there was, owing to rain, no plowing last fall. A flax crop will, therefore, be got from land that would be too late for wheat. The Red River Valley, if clean at all, is good flax soil, and at probable prices it will pay better than oats or barley.

## Beet Syrup at Ninga.

C. W. Seefield, of Ninga, has been making considerable progress upon an old problem—that of making money out of "dead beets" or, in other words, making beet syrup. A representative of The Farmer recently had a look through his embryo establishment, and was surprised and gratified at the measure of success which is being attained. Last year he devoted about three acres to beets, and from these it was estimated the yield of manufactured syrup will be 1000 gallons, about 700 gallons having been made up to the time of our visit. Of course, so far, Mr. Seefield has been mostly feeling his way, and all of his machinery has been of the simplest form possible, but after experiment, close study and a world of investigation, the various processes have been got so well in hand that he hoped to go right along from now onward. So far attention has been given to the making of black-strap, or baking molasses only, although any grade may be made. We had an opportunity of sampling three or four brands of the finished product and it all seemed to be a good strong syrup, with sufficient body and sweetness—in short, a good ordinary molasses.

It may be of interest to note that a government analysis of beets grown in this district showed them to contain 17.65 per cent. of sugar, a little more than two per cent. above the standard considered necessary by large refineries for profitable manufacture. This is a very gratifying test and seems to make bright the possibilities of this industry for Manitoba.

The varieties of beets grown last year were the Vilmorin's, Improved and the Klein Wanzleben. About 300 bushels or may be grown per acre, and each bushel, it is claimed, make about one and a half to two gallons of syrup. Besides the manufactured product, the refuse makes a very good supplementary feed for stock, either cattle or pigs.

In proof of his confidence in the future of the business, Mr. Seefield intends the coming summer to plant 100 acres of beets and build a factory. He believes that Manitoba is one of the best—if not

the best—countries in the world for the beet plant, and that the horizon of the future of this industry is roseate with promise.

Though, of course, the syrup business at Ninga is as yet just in its swaddling clothes, we hope that this baby industry may develop into a lusty substantial success. So far most of the beet sugar of the world has been made in Germany and France. Mr. Seefield's enterprise is certainly interesting and if a full measure of success is proven to be in store for sugar beet growing in Manitoba, not only will at other of the very important essentials of life be added to our resources, but a remunerative branch will be appended to farm operations.

## Maintaining Soil Fertility.

The following bit of experience from an Illinois farmer, in an American exchange, would, we think, fit the shoe of a Manitoba farmer:—"Thirty odd years ago when as a boy I went to one of the most fertile parts of central Illinois, the farmers declared this land would never wear out. Rotation of crops was unthought of. Straw, stubble and corn stalks were burned. Manure was sometimes hauled to out-of-the-way places, for the owner insisted that if put on the land it would damage it. Crop after crop of the same grain was taken off for 25 or 30 years, when finally they sure enough got to the bottom of the "meal barrel." Then surprise was expressed that the meal was all gone. People wondered why they could not raise as good crops as formerly. The problem seemed to present itself of "going to grass" or to the poor house. And to grass they went, with the result that the soil has regained much of its exhausted fertility. Where the tame grasses succeed it is not a difficult matter to keep up the soil's fertility, but where these grasses other than alfalfa are an uncertain quantity the problem becomes a more serious one. "Going to grass" is, we believe, becoming very essential to some farms in Manitoba. So far the clover cannot be depended upon to aid us in renewing our worn lands, and we are thus placed at some disadvantage. We have, however, a very good substitute in Brome grass. It fills the soil full of roots, which prevents the soil drifting and when they decay fills the soil with humus, the life giving principle of our prairie soils. Then there is the pasture, earliest in the spring and latest in the fall. The Farmer would urge every farmer to get some Brome grass on his farm as soon as possible, and the sooner a rotation of crops is adopted, which will leave a goodly share of the farm in Brome grass for pasture and hay, and to break as summer fallow, the sooner will the lost fertility of the soil be restored, the yield of wheat increase and the farmer grow wealthy.

Pipestone Municipal Council wants government inspection of ranch horses into this province. Cheap bronchos and glanders are a frequent combination.

The fools in this world are not all dead yet. The other day while in the Territories we saw a farmer sell a load of wheat at one of the elevators. It was good wheat and sold as No. 1 hard at 50 cents a bushel. This same man turned round and bought a lot of wet and frozen wheat for 25 cents a bushel. This he took home for seed. One half of the wheat he bought would not germinate, yet he expects to get a first-class crop from it. Comment is unnecessary—words would fail us if we tried.

### Formalin for Oat Smut.

At the Farmer's Institute meetings this winter S. A. Bedford has been recommending formalin as being superior to bluestone for killing oat smut. Of this treatment he says:—"We use  $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz. formalin mixed with 10 gallons of cold water; the oats are allowed to steep in this liquid for five minutes, the surplus liquid is then drained back into the barrel and the grain afterwards spread on the floor to dry. In the eastern provinces it is considered necessary to soak the oats in the above liquid for two hours, but equally good results were obtained on this farm last year from a ten minutes steeping as from the longer period. With a fairly dry sample of oats the ten gallons of liquid should be sufficient for thirty bushels of seed."

It is expected that the drug stores will handle formalin this season, so that farmers will have no trouble in obtaining it. Fleming & Sons, Brandon, are advertising a quantity sufficient for a 10 gallon solution for 25 cents, and four such quantities for 75 cents, cost of express will be extra. The Farmer would strongly recommend farmers trying formalin solution on their oats this spring.

### Pipestone Farmers' Institute.

This institute has nearly 80 members and more coming in all the time, some very live men among them, too, who can discuss practical questions to good purpose. Meetings are held both at Pipestone and Reston. The last one on Feb. 17th was addressed by Mr. Caldwell, Virden, on tree planting. One point he made is well worth noting. He said, "You can do some things in a slipshod manner, you may put up a stable, or a house in a half kind of a way, and, in a few years, it will be much the same, but if you mean to plant trees and have any success, you must be prepared to do it right, better to leave it entirely than not be prepared to devote a good deal of time and labor to it."

The postponed meetings of January were held on March 9th, at Pipestone, and on the 10th at Reston. Addresses were given by Chas. Braithwaite, Provincial Weed Inspector, who explained the working of the Noxious Weeds Act, and by Geo. Harcourt, of The Nor'-West Farmer, who spoke on the conservation of soil moisture. He strongly advised farmers to get a portion of their land into grass, so that the decay of the roots and leaves might fill the soil with humus, the great element of the soil, for holding both moisture and plant food. He believed part of the reason why our soils were giving reduced yields was that the humus was worked out of them.

Virden Institute wants a local plowing match this summer.

Thought must be given to feeding land as well as live stock.

The best way to exterminate weeds is to carefully sow clean seed.

What is the quickest way of removing weeds? Marry the widow.

Neepawa will hold their annual show this year on August 8, 9 and 10.

Oak River Agricultural Society will this year hold a summer show in the month of July.

Hamiota Agricultural Society and Pilot Mound Farmers' Institute will both hold a plowing match this season.

Don't forget to overhaul your implements and have the necessary repairs made before the rush of work begins. First come, first served.

There is too much guess work on the average farm. When a farmer learns the "whys" of his work, he will take greater interest in it, and his profits will also be greater.

Strathclair Agricultural Society is endeavouring to buy the champion stallion, Prince of Wales, from Tully Elder, Blythe, for use in that district. An excellent move.

A Farmers' and Stockman's Institute has been formed at Yorkton. Meetings have been held every two weeks for some time, at which good papers and addresses have been given.

The weeder has come to stay, therefore when making out a list of implements that are to be purchased this spring, be sure that it is the very first one on the list. You ought to have one.

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association will hold their annual exhibition at Brandon, July 18 to 21, 1899. \$7000 will be given in prizes. If possible the directors intend to eclipse the great successes of previous years. They are now distributing a handsome hanger, which exhibitors may secure by addressing the Manager, F. J. Clark, Brandon.

The Experimental Farms are busy sending out samples of seed grains. Ottawa reports show that the Department of Agriculture is adopting a somewhat similar plan to that followed by the Ontario Agricultural College Union in the distribution of certain grains. Some of the best experimentors with the small samples of seed are chosen in each constituency for trials of plots on a larger scale. The plots must be 66x66 feet, or 33x132 feet. The grain is supplied free from Ottawa and each experimenter has the choice out of six varieties of oats, four of spring wheat, two of 2-rowed and two of 6-rowed barley, but is allowed only one variety. It is expected that about 5000 farmers will be testing on large plots this season, and if all make a report much valuable information will be gathered about these different varieties of grain. This is a new feature of experimental work in connection with the Dominion station, but the students and ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College have been conducting experiments along these lines for 20 years, and have done good work.

### Live Stock Impounded.

#### Impounded.

Blythfield, Man.—One pony mare, color light bay, white spot on forehead, white strip on nose, four feet white; one Clyde mare, color dark bay, about 2 years old, three white feet, white stockings on hind legs, one front leg partly white, strip down face. Jas. Fraser, Ward 4.

Holland, Man.—(Four colts), one mare, color bay, two white hind feet, star on forehead, about 3 years old; one horse, color sorrel, white face and two white hind feet, about two years old; one horse, color bay, small star on forehead and two white hind feet, about 2 years old; one pony mare, color bay, with small white stripe on face, piebald eyes and two white hind feet, about 2 years old. Chas. Furber, 26, 7, 11.

Orrwold, Man.—One pony, color roan, three white feet, white tail, white face, branded N on left shoulder, agen; one mare colt, color dark bay, about 2 years old; one mare, color sorrel, with white star on face, aged. Wm. Bailey, 18, 15, 24.

Pipestone, Man.—One gelding pony, color bay, white spot on forehead, white hind foot, about 3 years old; also one gelding pony, color bay, white spot on forehead, white hind foot, about 6 years old. John Leverington.

#### Estray.

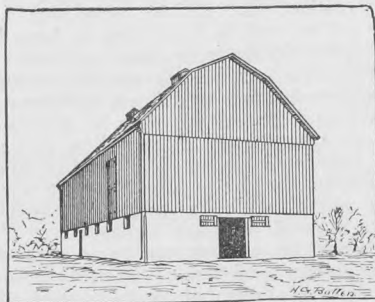
Glenella, Man.—A small yearling heifer, all red except udder, been on my place all winter; owner can have same by paying expenses. Thos. J. Lokier, 4, 18, 13.

#### Lost.

Brandon, Man.—One dark bay filly, a little white on right hind leg, had on leather halter, no rope. Reward given. G. W. Johnson.

Carnoustie, Assa.—One small bay mare, white stripe down face, one front foot white, hollow back, branded D on shoulder; one black Clyde mare, 2 year old, well built, one front foot white, white stripe down face. Reward. Geo. F. Hogg.

Rocanville, Assa.—One yearling steer, branded triangle on right hip; one yearling heifer, diamond on right hip; two cows, branded R on right hip; two 2 year-old steers, branded diamond on left hip. John Dunsmore.



**THIS IS THE BARN  
THAT THE HURRICANE BLEW  
DOWN.**

But the walls, built with  
**BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT,**  
stood firm as a Rock.

## The Thorold Cement

**IS TESTED BY A HURRICANE.**

READ WHAT MR. BURT. KENNEDY,  
OF ILDERTON, ONT., SAYS ABOUT  
THOROLD CEMENT.

Ilderton, Ont., Jan. 27, 1899.

Estate of JOHN BATTLE,  
Manufacturers Thorold Cement,  
Thorold, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—We think Thorold Cement is the best Cement in use for building walls and floors in stables. Last June I built a wall 36x100x11 ft. high at back and 8 ft. at front. We were twelve days building it, under the management of Mr. P. Bowey, Ilderton (five men in all). We raised the barn onto the wall in twelve days after it was completed. The next day there came a hurricane, which blew down the framework. It all fell on the wall, but one bent. The posts were 26 ft. long, and seven of them broke. The wall stood the test, which was a very trying one, and it only chipped off a little in one place. I intend putting floors in this spring with Thorold Cement, for I think no other cement could have stood such a test.

Yours truly,

BURT. KENNEDY.



### The Farmer's Hotbed.

First Prize Essay, by S. Larcombe,  
Birtle, Man.

The advantages of a garden on the farm are so well recognized that we must look for some other reason than general neglect as an explanation of why they are so frequently wanting. *Want of time* is the general excuse given, but is it not *want of skill*?

I will try first to give my experience with hot beds. Fresh horse manure will be found the best for supplying heat, and should always be used, if procurable. Pig manure is the next best, or the two might be used together. Some time during the winter we draw out the manure to where we intend to place the hot beds and spread it about two feet deep. It will thaw out quickly as soon as spring opens. We have tried keeping manure through winter without freezing, but were not successful. If not kept frozen it will heat and be useless for hot bed purposes. We turn the manure, generally twice, as soon as it is thawed out, thoroughly mixing it. If inclined to be dry a little water sprinkled over it will be helpful in starting it to heat.

It is a good plan to dig out a foot of soil where the hot bed is to be placed. It should be 8 feet square; this will give room for a frame 6 feet square. Put the manure in this and tramp it down well. By mixing a little soil with the manure it will be found to hold the heat much longer. We use six, sometimes more, of these beds, but we grow for sale to our farmer friends that have no time to grow for themselves, as well as for our own use. Two at the most of these beds will be found sufficient for a family.

So far, we have studied economy in making our hot bed frames. For the sides of the frame we use inch lumber one foot wide, and make the frame 6 feet square, with a piece of scantling inside the corners to give it strength. A division down the centre divides it into two beds. Instead of glass we use factory cotton for covering. To support it we let in at the ends a piece of 2x2 inch scantling, 6 feet long, over the division and other two pieces three feet long crosswise of the centre of each division, thus making, as it were, two lights over each pen. We have found the factory cotton, which can be had for 4c. to 6c. a yard, not so good as glass, but for our purpose it has answered admirably. With it will last two and even three years. For growing large and early cucumbers glass will be found the best. People having storm windows can use them for frame lights to advantage. The frame should have a slope of 6 or 9 inches to the south, so that a storm may be carried off, if necessary.

In the middle of each half frame we make a hole about 18 inches in diameter and one foot deep. This we fill with specially prepared soil made of horse and fowl manure—one wheelbarrow load of each to four of fine soil, with about 6 lbs. of salt or a pound to each barrow load. This mixture gives best results if mixed the previous fall. In this soil mixture we plant our early cucumbers. Now over the rest of the manure we spread three inches of fine soil and sow in it our cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, celery, etc.. These will all be cleaned out when fit for transplanting, thus making room for the cucum-

bers to run. In this way our frames are kept occupied. We generally use four frames for this purpose. In the other two frames, instead of soil, we lay in sod 3 or 4 inches thick, cut into squares of 4 inches. In these we plant pumpkin, squash, marrow, citron and melon seed. Three seeds in each piece of sod are sufficient, and if they all grow we pinch off two, leaving only one to each piece of sod, making nine to the square foot. One of these frames will be cleared soon enough for celery and tomatoes, which we always transplant about two inches apart, from the frame in which they are first grown to a second one before they are set out in the garden. Always avoid sowing cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes too thick, or else thin out as soon as they are up nicely to one inch apart. Better thriving plants are obtained in this way.

The ground for pumpkin, squash, marrow, citron and melon plants is prepared as follows: Where the bed is to be, throw out one foot of soil, making a hole about five feet across. Now mix one wheelbarrow load of ashes with one of hen manure, then this with two of horse manure, and the whole with the soil thrown out of the hole. Fill in again; this will make up a bed about four inches higher than the surface. These beds should be about 15 feet apart each way. Now get a barrel for each bed, either a sugar or salt barrel will do, and thoroughly soak it with water. Bore four holes in it about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter on opposite sides, 2 inches above the bottom. Place the barrel in the centre of the bed and half fill it with good manure. Now make a hole in the soil opposite each hole in the barrel—four to the hill. Plant in each hole one of the little sods with its plant from the hot bed. The usefulness of the sod will now be seen, as the plant can be lifted without disturbing the roots, and in this way it will go right on growing. Plants grown this way are for exhibition purposes. If the plants are strong we do not water until the vines are starting to bloom; then fill the barrels with water, which will soak through the manure and out at the holes opposite each plant. The barrel will hold about five pails of water on top of the manure, and it will take about 1 1/2 to 2 days to soak through. It is the nearest approach to rain we can get, besides being much quicker done than any other way. Pumpkins and squashes weighing 50 to 90 pounds can be grown this way. We have not succeeded in growing a 100-pound one yet, but hope to this summer.

For most successful results we think that fertilization is very important. It is very simple. Flowers are male and female, and are generally quite distinct. The female will be found with the embryo fruit immediately below it, while the male will be on the stem without the enlargement below it. The difference is quickly learned, the only one about which there is any trouble is the citron; the flowers are much alike, but the embryo fruit forms before the flower opens, so that it is easy to distinguish them. To fertilize the female flower the part, covered with pollen, of the male flower should be carefully picked off and rubbed against the centre of the female one. Both are at their best the first morning of opening. The reason why so little fruit sets when left to themselves is because there are no bees or insects to carry the pollen from one flower to the other. Bees will do this fertilizing more effectually than it can be done any other way, and we are thinking of keeping these industrious little insects for their value in the garden, even supposing we get more stings than honey.

We grow these vegetables in the general way besides the barrel method, and have them in great abundance. In the fall

# The Happy Buyer

OF 1899

HE BOUGHT  
**McCORMICK**  
RIGHT HAND  
HARVESTER & BINDER

HE BOUGHT  
**McCORMICK**  
NEW & MOWER

HE BOUGHT  
**McCORMICK**  
ONE HORSE MOWER

HE BOUGHT  
**McCORMICK**  
BIG & MOWER

HE BOUGHT  
**McCORMICK**  
DAISY

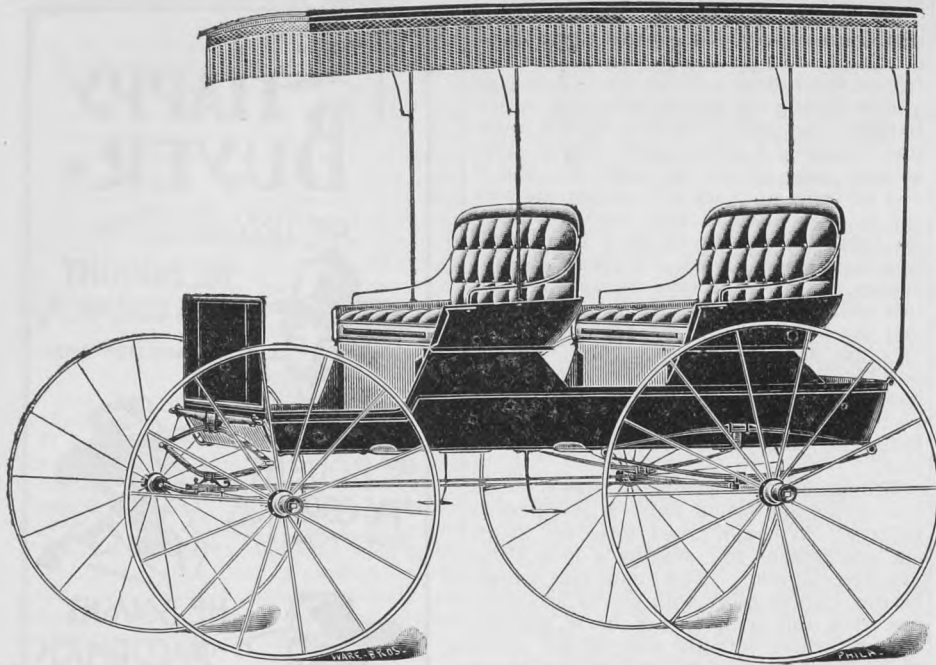
HE BOUGHT  
**McCORMICK**  
CORN HARVESTER

HE BOUGHT  
**McCORMICK**  
HAYRAKE

HE BOUGHT  
**McCORMICK**  
CORN HUSKER AND  
TODDER SHREDDER

The Greatest Output in the World  
is the Greatest Guarantee—  
WE SOLD  
**189,760**  
machines in the season just past and  
shall sell more in 1899.  
The name "McCormick" means greatest  
value every time for the Farmer's money.  
McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

**BROME GRASS SEED.**  
CHOICE HOME GROWN.  
APPLY TO—  
**H. W. White, Carberry, Man.**



## ARMSTRONG'S RUN-ABOUT WAGON.

Capacity, 800 to 900 lbs.

Back Seat detachable.

A low-hanging, easy-riding Wagon,  
very convenient.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

describing this and  
our other Styles.

**J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., Ltd.**

(The Guelph Carriage Goods Co.),

**GUELPH, CANADA.**

of 1897 we grew fully ten tons of pumpkins, squashes, etc., and sold two tons of marrow for preserving purposes. Some prefer them to citron for preserving, but the latter will always find a ready sale. The same may be said of cucumbers.

The cucumbers in the frames can be renewed two or even three times during the summer. It can be done in two ways. One is to have young plants coming on in another frame and the other by taking cuttings from the old plants. To take cuttings lay the top of a runner close to the soil, peg down at a joint, cover with a little soil until it has taken root, when it may be cut off and transplanted where needed. The latter way, we find, generally does well.

*Varieties.*—For hot bed cucumbers we like Rollinson's Telegraph, Duke of Edinburgh and Giant Pera. For garden use the Emerald and White Spine. We have grown 19 varieties, but these are our choice. Have tried 16 varieties of pumpkins; there are quite a few good ones, but we like Tennessee, Japanese Pie and Hundred Weight best. In squash our preference is for Hubbard, Golden Custard and Mammoth Chili. Our choice of citron are the Red Seeded and California, while Long Green and White Bush marrow suit us best. We give everything a trial, as we do not want to miss anything good.

I would like to give my experience in feeding pumpkins. You know, people say that pumpkins and squash can be grown to almost any size by feeding them milk. No one could just tell me how it was done, so I resolved to find out for myself. I tried several ways without any result, but one morning noticing a fine pumpkin, I decided to have one more try. So I got a quart vessel, filled it with milk, made a slit in the vine just behind the pumpkin, put one end of a piece of lampwick in the slit and the other in the milk and requested Mr. Pumpkin to drink. I left him to his meal, and when I returned in about half an hour the vessel was empty! I am not quite sure what I did or said for a half hour after this discovery, so cannot write it here, but I allowed my imagination to travel till I saw my pumpkin grown to about half a ton and loaded in a car for exhibition purposes the world over. I tried him the next morning with another quart of milk, but my friend did not seem thirsty; perhaps he might be suffering from the effects of the milk taken the day before. Well, having a weakness for cream myself, I tried friend pumpkin with a little, but no, he would not

drink. I don't know for certain where the quart of milk went, but we had three cats and two dogs at the time, and when dumb animals receive the gift of speech they may explain the mystery.

### A New Plan for Setting Out Early Plants.

In transplanting from the hot bed the roots of plants are always more or less disturbed. An exchange gives the following plan of growing plants whereby they can be transplanted without disturbing the roots or checking growth.

"Melt the top and bottom from old tin cans. Also remove the solder from the seam, tying a cord or wire about it to keep in shape. Fill with rich soil and plant seeds which have been soaked in warm water for a day or so to insure rapid germination, and place in a warm, sunny place or hot bed. There will be ample depth of soil for the plant to make a good growth before re-setting. As soon as it is warm enough the plant can be set out in the garden. To do this, make a hole in the bed large enough to set the can in. Remove the cord or wire holding the can together, spread it open and let the contents slip out into the hole. Pack the earth closely about this and your plant is re-planted without changing the soil or injuring the roots in any way. The cans can be laid away for use next spring. Plants started in this way will have two or three weeks the start of others."

By far the greatest number of flowers have no smell. Only about 10 per cent. of the 4,200 species of flowers in Europe give forth any odor.

Prof. Goff has discovered that the first growth of spring is at the tips of the main roots before the undershoots. This is a reason for taking up trees for transplanting very early, before this growth starts.

A well-kept lawn, nicely laid out with trees and shrubs, give an appearance of prosperity and thrift. Much can be done to make the farm home attractive in this way; if it were done there would be fewer boys wanting to leave the farm.

Those farmers whose homes have been sheltered from the biting winds this winter by good shelter belts can readily say:

"What a blessing they have been." Those who have been without the comfort of a windbreak should plant one this spring. You don't know what a charm it will lend to the farm—and a cash value, too.

South Dakota horticulturists met lately. Experts reported plums of native origin as becoming quite popular in that latitude. DeSota, Wyant, and Rollingstone are old varieties that did well. The Aitkin was found very large, early and of good quality. At the Minnesota State Fair Aitkin was the largest variety shown. Odegard is a newer discovery and a heavy fruiter.

### A Handy Farm Cart.

During the winter is the time to plan improvements and handy contrivances about the farm and buildings and get them ready as far as possible for the coming busy time. There is nothing so useful about a farm as a hand-cart. It can be used for many an odd chore on the farm and can be made by any one handy with tools. A couple of old buggy, hay rake, or cultivator wheels will do for wheels for the cart. Secure a short axle, but one long enough to give plenty of play between the box and the wheels. Now make a box six or eight inches deep, about 2½ feet wide and from 3½ to 4 feet long. Fasten the box on the axle about the centre of the box, i.e., so the ends nearly balance. One end can be a little longer than the other; then to the sides at this end nail the handles for pushing it. This will leave the pusher but little weight to lift. Handles should be nailed or bolted on, one on each side of the box. These can be made of poles or a strip of inch lumber three inches wide, and they should extend three feet beyond the box or about five feet from the axle. Bore an inch hole in the ends of these and put in a cross pole, such as a fork handle or similar pole, to push the cart with. Legs or standards can be fastened to the same end as the handles. These should be of such a length as not to interfere when moving the cart about, yet long enough to make the box fairly level when they rest on the ground.

The Wawanese Farmer's Institute intend holding a plowing match again next summer. The Blyth Farmer's Institute also intend to keep up the good work, and so do the friends at Oak Lake. At a recent meeting of the Bradwardine Farmer's Institute it was decided to hold a plowing match some time during the summer.

# Royal Crown Soap

## Grand Weekly Free Sewing Machine Competition



### 3 New Williams, No. 6

Drop Head, Sewing Machines,

Value \$65, Each

Given away weekly for Royal  
Crown Wrappers and Coupons, viz:

WINNIPEG, 1 each week.

MANITOBA, outside of Winnipeg, 1 each week.

N. W. T. and ONTARIO, east to Schrieber,  
1 each week.

Ask your Grocer for a Coupon with  
every five bars of wrapped ROYAL  
CROWN SOAP. Full instructions on  
each Coupon.

First Drawing Monday, January 16, and each week thereafter until further notice.

Large List of Books and Beautiful Pictures still given away for ROYAL  
CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS to those who do not compete for the Sewing  
Machines, List mailed free on application.

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Just received, a large shipment of new and beautiful Pictures,  
size 10½ x 17½, of 100 different subjects. Mailed free for 10 ROYAL  
CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS EACH.



First prize for the best essay goes this time to "A Daughter of Heth," Wakopa, Man., whose essay will, no doubt, find an answering note in many a heart.

Will "Heartease," Deloraine, Man., kindly send The Farmer her name?

### Going a Little Too Far.

By "A Daughter of Heth," Wakopa, Man.

I notice in your issue of February 6th an article by "Squaw" entitled "Not Going Far Enough." I entirely disagree with it. I do not think that the hard-working, and in many cases overworked, farmers' wives of Manitoba need to be incited to redouble their efforts at cleaning and scrubbing. For in many cases they already do a great deal too much of that sort of thing. Like "Squaw," they do not do it to increase the comfort, or to benefit the health of their own households, but because they have the fear of their neighbors continually before their eyes. They are afraid, as "Squaw" says, that they might suddenly take ill, and some of the neighbors might perhaps discover that everything in the house was not polished up to the nines. It would seem from this that all our cleaning and work was for the benefit of our neighbors.

Most farmers' wives have to milk, and churn, bake and cook, wash and iron, mend, make, and darn; and, besides all this, probably attend to their poultry, feed calves and do most of the gardening. Then, at the same time, perhaps have a cross baby to

look after. To tell these women that "the house from the top bedroom to the cellar should be thoroughly cleaned every week" is ridiculous. And then, to cap all, she calmly tells them that they would "have time to enjoy life in reading and in company with their neighbors." Perhaps this is meant for a joke. Certainly it appears that no time is to be lost in cooking, for we are told to buy canned goods. Surely another joke? As if most farmers' wives could afford to buy canned eatables!

The preparation of even the plainest meals, if properly done, certainly takes time and attention. But it is much more essential and important to attend to this than to be perpetually house cleaning. It is not a subject to be merely dismissed by telling us to buy canned goods, as if we were all millionaires.

Another rather remarkable thing which "Squaw" tells us of is "A cup of coal oil which you so often see on the pantry shelf." Well, I have lived in Manitoba about eleven years, and yet, strange to say, I have never come across "a cup of coal oil." In this part of the country, when we wish to empty our coal oil cans we use a bottle, not a cup. Then she furthermore informs us that, if there is a cupfull of coal oil, we don't need to send the can to get filled at all. If we followed this precious piece of advice we would most assuredly be sitting in darkness half the time. Most men don't care to hitch up a team and drive 18 miles to town to fetch a little coal oil, more especially if it is 40 degrees below zero or if a blizzard is blowing. I am inclined to think that "Squaw" is better versed in house cleaning on paper than in the actual work. I must say her views on art are certainly somewhat crude. She "knows everyone will be interested in enlarged photographs." I beg to differ. I can think of no more gruesome sight than the walls of a house covered with nothing but enlarged photographs. There is nothing artistic or beautiful about them. And how is it possible to take an interest in the photographs of people whom one has never seen? People

who are of no importance whatever, except to their own relatives.

It is quite possible to use a mop without making "a dirty mark along the base-board." And for people who have good, well-painted floors a mop is a very useful institution. I hope that next time "Squaw" takes it into her head to give advice to farmers' wives she will be able to discover some subject to lecture on that will be practical, useful and suited to the ordinary farmer's wife.

### Thoughts for Youth.

Miss M. A. McMahon, Dunara, Man., sends us the following lines for publication:—

Be thoughtful, be earnest,  
Be truthful, be kind,  
Be noble, be careful,  
Each duty to mind.

Be honest, be patient,  
Be upright, be steady,  
Be watchful, be cheerful,  
And always be ready.

Be truthful, be willing,  
Be valiant, be brave,  
Be liberal, be loving,  
A true-hearted knave.

Thou, oftimes discouraged,  
With the trials of life,  
Look to God for a helper  
To aid in the strife.

An observant husband says that a looking-glass affords a woman a marvellous amount of comfort and gratification. He states that his wife thinks just as much of consulting her glass when she ties on her apron as when she ties on her bonnet. He says that when there is a knock at the door he goes there at once, but his wife, on the contrary, ejaculates, "Mercy, Joseph, who's that?" and dashes directly for the looking-glass.

## Good Cooking Recipes.

By Bell, Winnipeg.

I have been waiting for some time to see if any of your numerous readers would write on this subject. So I am going to give some of my own tried recipes, and hope some more will follow my example. There are lots of things in this life we can get along without, but we have all got to cook food. The following recipes are all tried ones, and what I have used for nearly twelve years :—

### GOOD BREAD.

This is a never-failing recipe for bread, and is always good. Slice a quart and a half of potatoes cover with water and boil till soft. Into a crock put half a cup of sugar, half a cup of flour, and a fourth of a cup of salt ; drain potatoes into a crock, mash the thick part and add, cool with two quarts of water. Dissolve half a yeast cake

### GOOD PLAIN COOKIES.

Two eggs, two cups sugar, one cup butter, half a cup cold water, one teaspoonful soda, and flour enough to roll out thin.

### DOUGHNUTS.

Two eggs, one cup sugar, half a cup lard, two cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, spice and salt to suit the taste, and flour to roll out. Fry in hot lard.

### GINGER SNAPS.

One egg, one cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, one cup of butter and lard mixed, half a cup boiling water, one tablespoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, flour enough to roll thin and soft. Bake in a quick oven.

### LEMON PIE.

I use the puff paste to line the pie plates with and cook them empty. While they are cooking I prepare the following. For one large pie or two small ones : Grate the rind and squeeze out the juice, one cup of warm water for each lemon, one cup sugar, one tablespoonful butter, two eggs, one table-

## The Children.

By Busy Bee, Roland, Man.

Among the most important duties of housewives is the care of children. Every day we see poor, tired, overworked mothers worrying with peevish, irritable little ones. But I think that in most cases the mothers themselves are to blame. There would be less trouble in camp (nine cases out of ten), if proper rules were strictly followed, beginning with the baby from his earliest infancy. Much depends on the way you begin with him. Fresh from his morning bath, comfortably dressed and well fed, baby needs no rocking or coaxing to go to sleep at the proper time. If put in his crib, with a blanket tucked snugly around him, you will be surprised how quickly he will fall asleep of his own accord, thus giving an extra half hour in which the busy mother may turn her attention to the numerous other duties awaiting her.

There is no need, either, of going around as if stepping on eggs, for fear of waking baby, as in that way you are always in dread and some noise is sure to soon arouse the sleeper, who raises a serious complaint at being aroused when his slumber is but half over. Then his mother has to leave her work to soothe and rock and comfort, until her eyes wander anxiously to the clock, and she thinks, with misgivings, of the hungry men depending on her preparing their dinner. Now, if baby is taught from the beginning that a certain amount of noise is necessary, and if you persist in not taking him up until his feeding time arrives, he will soon sleep through any ordinary noise, and awake at the proper time, refreshed and happy. Then, if he is fed and arranged comfortably in his crib, propped up a little so he may look around him, he will no doubt remain contented till dinner time.

While baby is quite young the same programme will answer for him in the afternoon and evening ; but, as he grows older, he wants down on the floor, and, by creeping around into every corner, and pulling himself up by anything that happens to be in his way, he manages to get into quite an amount of scrapes, thereby causing his already tired mother needless work. I say *needless*, for I will try to show you a way by which your restless child may be kept comparatively neater and cleaner. Procure a box (any kind will do that is free from nails or any sharp object inside) about two feet square or a little larger, and just high enough so baby can pull himself up by the top. Now place a warm rug and some harmless playthings in the bottom of the box, and when baby wants a frolic put him in this novel playhouse, where he will learn to walk without creeping, which I am sure most mothers will not object to.

Many mothers allow their children to eat all the tea cakes and sweetmeats of every kind they wish to ; also to sit up all hours of the night, and then wonder what makes them so fretful, when common sense should tell them they are ruining the health of their darlings, besides making life almost miserable to themselves and others. Plenty of plain nourishing food and very few sweets, with an "early to bed and early to rise" treatment and the children will have sweeter tempers, and more agreeable feelings will prevail generally.

There should be an hour set (early in the evening) as the little folks' bedtime. Firmness may be necessary at first, with plenty of patience and kindness, making the hour as pleasant as possible by telling pretty stories or something their little minds can grasp. Bible stories are very suitable at that time, as exciting talk should be avoided. Accustomed thus, the children will look forward with pleasure to bedtime, and mother has the rest of the evening to finish her work and rest her mind as a preparation for refreshing slumber.



"Out for Fun."

in a little lukewarm water, and add, stirring well. Put in a warm place to rise. Next day, for every three loaves wanted, put one quart of this yeast in a pot on the stove to warm ; keep stirring, so that it won't settle. When lukewarm add enough flour to make a thin batter (a little thicker than pancakes). Keep the dough warm while rising. What yeast is left over keep in a cool place till again needed. It only takes from four to five hours from the time this is set until it is out of the oven.

Now, I will give you my recipe for

### PUFF PASTE.

One pound of flour and 1 lb. butter. Mix the flour to a paste with very cold water and roll out thin. On this spread all the butter and fold it up and put it away in a cool place for half an hour. Then roll it out again and put it away for another half hour. Do this five times, always leaving it a half hour between and always roll the same way, so that the paste will be in layers. Then cook in a hot oven. This makes fine tarts.

spoonful of corn starch. Put all in a pot and cook until thick ; stir constantly. I keep the whites of the eggs out to ice the tops. When cooked fill up the empty pie shells and put on the icing and put in the oven for a few minutes until a pale brown.

### SPONGE CAKE.

Three eggs, one cup sugar, one cup milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one of soda, and flour enough to make a thin batter, a little thicker than for pancakes. Beat all together well. A little vanilla gives a nice flavor if added.

After the baby came it seemed as though Earth could not be so full of grief and woe. That all the gates of happiness and bliss Were opened to us through that baby's kiss. Master was he of wondrous tricks and arts, By which he won his way into our hearts, From that first hour was heard that feeble wail— Yet how I barked my shins at midnight pale,

After the baby came.

## Valuable Hints.

By Bluebell.

Brooms dipped for a minute or two in boiling suds once a week will wear much longer.

Mould may be prevented in ink, paste, mucilage, etc., by the addition of a small quantity of carbolic acid. It is well to add an ounce of it to whitewash when white-washing cellars, basements and dairies. It purifies them. Disinfectants are sometimes very disagreeable. One that is very agreeable is made of fresh ground coffee on a shovel of hot coals.

The odor of onions may be removed from vessels in which they have been cooked by using wood ashes, sal soda or lye; fill the vessel with water and let it boil; then wash in hot suds and rinse.

Old putty may be removed from windows by passing a red hot poker slowly along it. A spoonful of horse-radish in a pan of milk will keep it fresh for several days.

Water standing in a bedroom over night is unfit for drinking purposes in the morning. A pitcher of cold water on a table in your room does much to purify the air.

Kerosene oil is used quite effectively to keep ants away, but a very simple remedy is a heavy chalk mark made on the shelf completely surrounding the sugar box or cake dish, etc. If the line is complete the ants will not cross it.

To keep flowers fresh over night, wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box and cover with wet paper. It is very essential that they should be kept in a damp place.

Fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them in boiling water for a minute. A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with the white clothes will greatly aid in the whitening process.

Kerosene will soften boots that have been hardened by water.

For nose-bleeding bathe the face and neck with cold water.

Cold rainwater and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

Never use boiling water on soda in recipes for baking.

A few drops of ether dropped into a bottle of oil will prevent it from becoming rancid.

## Don't Worry.

By Bluebell, Oakville, Man.

The woman who looks well to the ways of her household has no slight task to perform. Many a plan has to be thought of to keep the machinery of home in running order, without jar or discord. But, oh, how many of our mothers are worrying themselves into an early grave, with the never-ceasing round of fret and worry, I may say useless worry. Life is too short for us to spend our time in useless worry. It is worry, worry over every trifle. If it rains the mud tracks in on the floor; worry because it rained and the floor is dirty. If the bread happens to be heavy or sour, worry until the next batch is baked, and if that too should happen to be bad, oh dear! If visitors come in unexpected, worry because you do not happen to have two or three kinds of cake for tea. (If that is all they came for, you are much better without such visitors). It also makes your friends' visit unpleasant, for they cannot help seeing that you are worried. There are numerous other trifles with which the reader is familiar and need not be mentioned.

"Why does she worry?" some one asks. "Because she cannot help it," some one replies. Can you help being ill-natured? Can

you help being a scold? "Yes," I answer, for those are bad habits, and bad habits can be broken. A little care and watchfulness, and when you find yourself worrying over some trifle, stop and think of something pleasant. It does you no good to worry, and your work will go on a great deal faster without it. You cannot worry 365 days in the year without leaving the traces of it in your countenance. You all know the old saying, "Every worry draws a line." And how much nicer it would be to cultivate cheerfulness and look pleasant. How disagreeable it must be for a man to hear nothing from his wife all day but a grumble over something that has gone astray. As for your children, they will soon lose their respect for you and will not care whether they give you cause for worry or not. It would very likely be as I once heard one boy say to another, who was trying to persuade him not to do something, say his mother would not like it, "What's the difference, she would worry anyway."

Would it not be better for your children when they grow up and leave the home nest, to look back on home and mother as the most pleasant recollections of childhood, but which would be impossible if you render their home life unpleasant with your constant worry. The average woman who worries soon manages to become a scold into the bargain.

"Had I no little feet to guide  
Along life's toilsome way,  
My own more frequently might slide,  
More often go astray."  
"But when I meet my baby's eyes,  
At God's own bar I stand,  
And angels draw me towards the skies,  
While baby holds my hand."

After the baby came, how changed the place;  
The old home brightened with a newer grace;  
The roses grew more thickly round the door,  
And softer were the sunbeams on the floor;  
Full sweeter was the song of every bird  
From that glad day his little voice was heard  
Crowing and cooing in such queer delight—  
But there was more walking done at night,  
After the baby came.

If all our life were one broad glare  
Of sunlight, clear, unclouded;  
If all our paths were smooth and fair,  
By no deep gloom enshrouded,  
Then we would miss the darker hours,  
The intermingling sadness,  
And pray, perhaps, for storms and showers  
To break the constant gladness.  
If none were sick and none were sad,  
What service could we render?  
I think if we were always glad  
We hardly could be tender.  
Did our beloved never need  
Our tender ministrations,  
Life would grow dull and miss, indeed,  
Its finest consolation.  
If sorrows never smote the heart!  
And every wish were granted,  
Then faith would die and hope depart  
And life be disenchanting.  
And if in heaven is no more night,  
In heaven is no more sorrow,  
Such unimagined, pure delight,  
Fresh won from pain would borrow.

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# Annual Meeting of The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Great-West Life Assurance Company was held on 28th February, 1899, at the Head Office of the Company, Winnipeg, and was well attended by leading Winnipeg shareholders and representatives from outside points.

Mr. A. Macdonald, President, took the chair, and after the preliminary proceedings, the Directors' and Auditor's Report for the year was submitted.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT, DEC. 31ST, 1898.

"Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting herewith for your approval the report and statement of accounts for the year 1898, the sixth full calendar year of the Company's operations.

During the year, 1826 applications for insurance, amounting to \$2,555,751.00 were received; policies were issued or revived for \$2,399,051.00, and 134 applications for \$185,000 were declined, the balance being in course of completion or under consideration. The insurance in force on the 31st of December was \$8,403,677.00, a gain for the year of \$1,219,143.00.

The total cash income for the year was \$264,511.58, an increase of \$44,645.52 over the previous year; the premium income

Pacific, that our agents find it easier each year to secure business, and the cost of obtaining new business—always comparing favourably with any other company—is being steadily lowered.

The valuation for our first distribution of profits on policies of five years' duration has been completed, and the distribution will be made in accordance with the recommendation of our Consulting Actuary. We are pleased to be able to announce that this will be a larger dividend than is being paid by some of the largest companies in America, notwithstanding the fact that our premiums are much lower. Schedules are being prepared, and particulars of dividend in cash, bonus addition or reduction of premium will be forwarded to the policy-holders as soon as these are completed by Mr. Standen.

The question of a dividend to shareholders has received careful consideration; and, while our surplus, even on the stringent basis of valuation adopted, would justify a dividend being paid, it was decided that it would be more in the interests of all concerned, and consistent with the policy we have always carried out of giving first consideration to the security of the policy-holders, not to declare a dividend this year.

The sudden death of Mr. Robert Thomson, of Hamilton, deprived us of the ser-

## Assets.

December 31st, 1898.

Mortgages on Real Estate .....	\$345,907 24
Debentures. ....	62,770 50
Loans on Policies .....	17,253 05
Reversions .....	2,391 93
Outstanding and Deferred Premiums. ....	59,663 15
Accrued Interest (not due). . .	5,111 00
Due by other Co.'s for re-insurance. ....	5,000 00
Cash on hand in Banks .....	35,628 31
Other Assets .....	22,985 47

Total Assets .. . . . \$554,318 72

## Liabilities.

December 31st, 1898.

	4 p.c. basis	Dom. Gov. basis
Reserve .. . . .	\$428,465 55	\$379,728 55
Other liabilities ..	16,104 98	16,104 98
Surplus to Policy-holders. ....	109,748 19	158,485 19

\$554,318 72 \$554,318 72

Winnipeg, Man., 4th Feb., 1898

To the President and Directors of the Great-West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—I beg to report that I have made an audit of the books of the Great-West Life Assurance Company for the year



Dog Train.

being \$240,127.80—an increase of 19 per cent. over the previous year, and the interest income being \$24,383.78—an increase of 55 per cent. over the previous year.

All the investments of the Company (outside of debentures principally deposited with the Dominion Government) are on the security of first mortgages on improved and rental-bearing properties in the West, and on the policies of the Company. The average rate of interest on these investments in 1898 was 7.02 per cent. The satisfactory manner in which payments of interest due have been met is apparent by the fact that not one dollar remained unpaid on our books at the close of the year.

The net amount of death claims upon policies of the Great-West Life was \$26,099.49, including present value of installment policies not yet due, and upon the re-insured business of the Dominion Safety Fund the death claims were \$20,312.63, a total of \$46,412.12. Our cheque in every case was mailed within twenty-four hours of receipt of completed proofs.

We were the first Canadian Company to put up a four per cent. reserve. Three of the leading companies have since followed us, and we are now one of only four Canadian companies showing a surplus on this stringent basis. The unsurpassed security and liberality of our policies, and our promptness in paying claims are now so well known from the Atlantic to the

vices of a valued member of our Ontario Board of Direction.

Owing to his removal to Montreal, Mr. James Redmond placed his resignation with your Board. Mr. A. M. Nanton was elected to succeed him.

The Directors desire to remind both shareholders and policy-holders that they will be studying their own interests as well as those of the Company by bringing its advantages to the notice of their friends.

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1898.

### Income.

Premium income ....	\$240,127 80
Less re-insurance premiums .....	1,806 20
	\$238,321 60
Interest income ...	24,383 78
	\$262,705 38

### Expenditure.

Paid to policy-holders for death claims, surrenders and annuities .....	\$ 38,115 99
Commissions and travelling expenses .....	49,969 09
Taxes and license fees .....	1,786 81
General expenses .....	42,692 94
Balance .....	130,140 55
	\$262,705 38

ending 31st December, 1898, have examined the vouchers connected therewith, and certify that the foregoing financial statement presents a true abstract of the Company's books, and correctly represents its financial standing.

The securities embraced in the assets (with the exception of those lodged with the Dominion Government, amounting to \$56,000, for which we found a certificate receipt from the Government) have been examined and correspond with the schedules in the Company's books.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. B. LEMON,  
Auditor.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Since our first meeting in August of 1893, it has been my privilege to move the adoption of the Directors' Report, and my good fortune to be able to congratulate you on the success of the year's business, but I have never been able to do so more heartily than at this time. What your Directors and all connected with the Company have earnestly wished and worked for has been accomplished and the Great-West Life stands to-day an acknowledged success.

With over \$8,000,000 of business in force, assets of over \$550,000, and a yearly income of over a quarter of a million dollars, we can justly claim that we have done better than any other Canadian Company at the same age.

It is not the wonderful growth of the business alone that has caused such favorable comment from all sides, but principally the solid financial position we occupy. When we decided to value our policy liabilities on a 4 per cent. basis, no other Canadian company was doing so, and now we are one of only four Canadian companies showing a surplus on this stringent basis. I have in my hand a statement showing our position as regards surplus to policy-holders on the Dominion Government standard, or 4½ per cent. basis, which I will read:—

*Surplus to Policy-Holders on a 4½ per cent. Basis.*

Great-West at the end of 6th full year . . . . .	\$158,485 19
Confederation at the end of 6th year . . . . .	125,020 66
North American, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	114,895 94
Sun, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	82,367 22
Dominion, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	76,419 42
Federal, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	83,783 25
Temperance and General, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	48,133 38
Manufacturers', at the end of 6 years . . . . .	64,037 53
Canada . . . . .	Not published

Our effort from the start has been to manage the business entrusted to us with economy, care and energy; to give our policy-holders security second to none; to treat them with liberality and to pay all claims promptly. Our success in carrying out this plan has been rewarded by a generous support from one end of the Dominion to the other.

The future of this Western portion of the Dominion is very bright and full of hope. Our Province has been blessed with another abundant harvest; stock on the ranches to the west looks well, and the prospects of a large immigration were never so bright. Our anticipations in regard to the gold fields of Western Ontario have been fully realized, and the same remarks will apply with even greater force to the Kootenay and Klondyke districts. New fields are being opened out in British Columbia quite as promising as those of the Kootenay, so that the outlook for business was never better, and our energetic Managing Director and his well-organized and efficient staff can be relied on to look after the interests of the Company so that the result at the end of our next year will, I am sure, continue to be as satisfactory as the past years have been.

Hon. H. J. Macdonald in seconding the motion, said:—

In the Directors' report it is stated that our average rate of interest on the investments of the Company, except the debentures, is 7.02 per cent. The exact amount loaned on the security of first mortgages on improved, rental-bearing real estate is \$345,907.24.

The amount loaned on the security of the Company's policies is \$17,253.05.

It is on these two items that we earn an average of 7.02 per cent. Our average rate of interest on our total invested funds is 6.57 per cent.

As we do not require to increase our deposit with the Dominion Government it is not necessary to make further investments in debentures; consequently, it is the average rate earned in our other investments that affects the ultimate results to our policy-holders.

It is our position in the centre of this great developing country that enables us to invest the premiums of policy-holders to better advantage than our competitors are able to do.

From all the eastern monetary institutions comes the cry that interest earnings are decreasing. Therefore, we can properly say to those contemplating insuring their lives, send your premiums to us to be invested here and "grow up with the country."

We claim, and those present here to-day know that our claim is well-founded, that while we earn a higher rate of interest, our investments are as safe or safer than if made elsewhere at lower rates, and this is clearly demonstrated by the fact that after six years we can show a statement without a dollar of interest in arrears or a dollar's worth of mortgaged property foreclosed or for sale.

Our opinion as to the security and value of investing funds here is corroborated by every representative financial institution in the country, as evidenced by the fact that those not now here are arranging to come as soon as practicable.

Our local knowledge of the securities offered and of the borrowers has enabled us to select gilt-edged applications and decline all that were in the slightest degree doubtful.

The effect of interest earning on the cost of life insurance is well-known to all life insurance people, but not to the average insurer. To show its importance, it is only necessary to consult a compound interest table, and it will be seen that in the average time between the placing of the insurance and the payment of the policy a difference of two per cent. interest makes a difference of over \$1,500 on each \$100 a year paid for premiums.

This explains why the premiums of the Great-West are so much lower on the same plans than those of other companies, and is a strong reason for placing insurance with this strong and progressive western company.

In supporting the motion, Mr. P. C. McIntyre, M.P.P., said: In support of the motion to adopt the report I may be permitted to say a few words in reference to the Company's business. As a member of the Application Committee, which passes upon all applications for insurance submitted to the Company, I can testify to the care exercised in the selection of lives for insurance; and the exceedingly low death rate we have experienced is not simply a piece of good fortune, but is largely the result of the careful attention given to this important part of the work.

I have here a statement of the business in force of the different companies in Canada at about the same age as we have now attained. From it you will see that in volume of business as well as in the excellent class of business written we hold a leading position.

*Business in Force.*

Great-West, at the end of 6 years.	\$8,403,677
Ontario Mutual, at the end of 10 years . . . . .	2,165,412
North American, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	6,974,390
Canada Life, at the end of 8 years	2,349,609
Federal, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	9,930,987
Sun, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	3,390,390
Confederation, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	5,465,858
Dominion, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	2,054,514
Manufacturers', at the end of 6 years . . . . .	8,937,834
Temperance and General, at the end of 6 years . . . . .	4,472,176

In some quarters we sometimes hear it alleged that a large business can only be secured now-a-days at an expense that is not justified. Upon this point I would recall the statement in our Actuary's letter to the effect that, while our premium income increased about 20 per cent., our working expenses only increased about 5 per cent. So that, whatever may be the objection to other companies in this connection, the Great-West is certainly pursuing a safe course. The success achieved by our Company is rather the result of its action in giving to its policy-holders a contract that recommends itself to the insuring public.

In comparing the advantages of different plans of insurance much stress is laid upon the guaranteed returns to policy-holders.

This is quite right; but in these comparisons an important item is seldom considered, that is the premium that is guaranteed. You will, perhaps, understand me better if I give you, by way of illustration, a comparison between the guarantee of the Great-West and one of the large American companies that has been making an announcement in the newspapers as to guaranteed results. I take a 20-payment life policy of \$10,000 in both companies, at the age of 35 years; the guaranteed reserve in each case is exactly the same, viz., \$5,390.00. The annual premium, however, of the American company is \$410.00, while that of the Great-West Life Company is only \$315.50, making a total saving in 20 years of \$3,684.83, with interest added at 6 per cent., compounded.

Mr. A. M. Nanton, commenting upon the investments of the Company, said:

I have only been on the Board of Directors for a short time, being assigned to the Finance Committee. I would, however, like to state that I have never been connected with any Company where the Directors took a keener interest in its affairs than they do in the Great-West. Although the Board meetings and Committee meetings are numerous, they are well attended, and the greatest care is taken. The Finance Committee passes on every investment that is made, and the satisfactory statement as to them bears out my remark that, in the past, great care has been exercised, and I think we can consider the funds of the Company as having been safely and well invested.

The Managing Director read the report of Mr. W. T. Standen, Consulting Actuary, as follows:—

New York, N. Y., Feb. 8th, 1899.

To the Board of Directors,

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—A careful analysis of the items contained in your Balance Sheet as for December 31st, 1898, reveals a very great deal that must be gratifying to you, and very commendable to the officers of the Company.

Starting business, as you did, right in the midst of the very keenest competition, at a time when many of the best experts in life insurance announced the fact that it was impossible to successfully launch a new company, it is quite remarkable that in so short a time you are able to show a clear working surplus of a satisfactory amount with the valuation of your policy liabilities made upon such a rigid and severe a basis as that of the Actuaries' Table of Mortality with 4 per cent. interest. I think that very few, if any other, Life Insurance Companies ever succeeded in so short a space of time in relieving their capital stock from impairment and showing a clear working surplus upon so stringent a basis of policy valuation.

From the vantage ground now safely attained by you, I have no doubt in the world that you will continue to make substantial gains, and show material growth, and increase in strength and business productiveness, from year to year; and I feel sure that discriminating policy-holders will recognize the advantages which you will be able to offer them.

In the items of business in force, premium income, and gain in assets, your business is exceedingly favorable; but to me the most noticeable increase is the large gain made in the item "Income from interest on investments." I am very pleased to see that the increase in management and working expenses is less than the proportionate increase in income and assets; and it clearly demonstrates the fact that the zeal of your officers for the procurement of new business is wisely tempered by a sound business discrimination. The increase in the working expenses is only about 5 per cent. over the expenses of 1897, while the increase in the income is over 20 per cent., and the increase

in business in force is very nearly the same percentage.

The valuation recently sent you by me, of your policy obligations, gave me an excellent opportunity of observing the distribution of your business on the various plans; and I am very glad to see that such a large proportion of your business is on the 20-Payment Life Form. This plan is one of the most favorable, alike to the Company and the policy-holder, and it always demonstrates a better persistency than the cheaper forms of insurance do.

Your mortality experience I regard as very favorable; it must be satisfactory to you to know that your medical officers are so zealously guarding your interest in this respect.

The holders of the deferred dividend policies have considerable concern in the interest earnings of a company. Of course, it is essential to them that security shall not for one moment be jeopardized, but at the same time the greater the rate of interest obtainable on perfectly secure investments, the more favorable will be the returns under their policies. The rate of interest that you earn is very satisfactory indeed, and is full of promise to the holders of deferred dividend policies.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon the abundant evidence of the careful management of your Company, which is deserving of the most unqualified endorsement.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. STANDEN,  
Consulting Actuary.

Dr. H. H. Chown, in presenting the Report of the Medical Directors, said: Your Medical Board have come to look upon the annual meeting as rather a pleasant feature in their lives, because their report has been, from year to year, unusually favorable from the standpoint of the number of deaths—the standpoint that the shareholders necessarily take. Last year the mean number of lives insured by this Company was 4,160. In that number of lives we had only eleven deaths, which is a little less than one-third of one per cent., or 2.64 per 1,000. We have been in the habit, for some years past, of taking the reports of three Canadian Companies that are about on an equal standing as far as amount of business done from year to year, and comparing our mortality with theirs at their corresponding years of existence, using the same companies from year to year. Now their seventh annual reports showed an average mortality of 5.27 per 1,000, so that our average mortality is just one-half of these three companies at the same period of existence. In commenting upon the causes of death the speaker referred to the fact that only one death was due to chronic lung disease.

The Directors' Report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. F. L. Patton, referring to the appointment of an auditor for the current

year, emphasized the necessity of having a man of high character and integrity, and one thoroughly capable of performing the duties of the office. He nominated Mr. E. B. Lemon for the position, seconded by Mr. W. H. Culver. Mr. Lemon was duly elected.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Provincial Boards, the President and Directors and the Officers, Medical Board, Agents and their staff, also to the Consulting Actuary of the Company.

In presenting these motions, complimentary remarks were made by Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, Mr. J. A. Girvin, Mr. W. H. Culver, Mr. G. W. Allan, Mr. Andrew Kelly, and Mr. C. A. Baskerville.

On motion of Mr. A. Wickson, seconded by Mr. J. A. Logan, Messrs. R. R. Scott and W. McQuaker were appointed scrutineers, and the balloting for Directors was proceeded with, resulting in the following being declared elected, viz.:—

J. H. Ashdown, E. Crow Baker, S. A. D. Bertrand, J. H. Brock, G. R. Crowe, William Garland, G. F. Galt, A. Kelly, P. C. McIntyre, J. Herbert Mason, A. Macdonald, Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, Hon. D. H. McMillan, A. M. Nanton, R. T. Riley.

A meeting of the newly-elected Board was held immediately after the shareholders' meeting, at which the following officers were re-elected:

President—Alex. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents—J. Herbert Mason, Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, Geo. F. Galt.

## A NEW ENTERPRISE

**W**B call the attention of our many readers to the commendable method employed by the Co-Operative Knitting Company of this City, of employing people at their homes on the co-operative plan, whereby the interests of the company and their employees at once become mutual. This method has been successfully employed in the manufacture of various kinds of goods in many parts of Europe, and we cannot see why the same co-operative method should not be equally successful in this country. Therefore we wish to congratulate the promoters of this company in the introduction of this method to the people of this country, thus enabling them to secure profitable employment at home. By this co-operative plan those wanting employment get a \$20 machine and outfit free. The company for its part furnishes the knitters the necessary yarn, patterns, instructions FREE, and money to pay

them for their work, superintends the business and takes for its part the profits derived from the products of the labor of the knitters. All the workers naturally have the welfare and interest of the company at heart and bend their energies to assure it of success, as their interests and that of the company are mutual. The workers cannot hope or the company to succeed without the proper effort and hearty co-operation on their part, as they are virtually a part of the company. Thus it will be seen that the company employing people at their homes, doing business on the co-operative plan, will necessarily succeed, whereas other companies doing business by the old method cannot hope to successfully compete with the co-operative plan. We feel it of importance to many of our readers that they should write for a membership and avail themselves of the opportunity of taking employment at home with this Co-operative Company.

## WORK FOR MANY MORE FAMILIES

Man, Woman, or Child can operate our Automatic Machine and Make Good Wages the year round. We furnish Machine Free and ship all Yarns, Etc., prepaid to our workers, and pay cash for the knitting as sent in.

### Sample Wholesale Order

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph

TERMS AND CONDITIONS  
All orders are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their back. From No. 1, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message: "I have received your order for 1000 pairs of socks, and will ship them by the next train." ROSEBUD, Sept. 18, 1898. CHAS. R. HOBBS, Manager. J. WILSON, Agent. JAMES KENT, Agent. J. E. JOHNSON, Agent. Winnipeg, Man.

680  
R.L. HES. CD. 0.11 12 PM. Sept 7-18 collect. RED.

Roseland B c Sept 7-98.

Co-operative Knitting Machine Co.,  
15 Leader Lane,  
Toronto Ont.

Ship hundred dozen baled immediately balance monthly according to order, railroad freight pay shortage last shipment.

Roseland Mercantile House.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING  
COR. YONGE AND FRONT STREETS  
TELEPHONE No. 142

### THE HOME MONEY MAKER



**MAKES 10,000 STITCHES A MINUTE.**  
Knits a pair in 20 minutes.

Work is easily learned from Instruction Guide and Machine is simple to operate.

Many Families are Being Employed

### Sample Testimonials

Perth, Sept. 24th, 1897.  
Co-Operative Knitting Co.

Gentlemen,—To-day I forward my sample socks. I was never near a knitting machine before. Your instructions are nicely worded and plain and there is no difficulty in understanding the work. I thank you for engaging me as a worker, and will do the best I can to get other members, as I think it is a very great benefit for families to earn money at home. The Co-Operative plan of sending work out to homes is deserving of the attention of every family who can spare time and make money in their idle moments. Trusting to receive my future supplies by return, I remain, yours respectfully,

R. E. McNAUGHTON.

GENTLEMEN, Perth, Oct. 18th, 1898.

Dear Sirs,—It has now been a little over a year since I engaged with you knitting your various kinds of goods, and I am pleased to say that your treatment has been satisfactory to me and the machine is all that anyone could wish. It has never gotten out of order and knits like a charm.

I am able to knit Bicycle Hose or a Pair of Socks in twenty to thirty minutes. I have found the machine and your dealings exactly as represented in your circular. Have received the last 18 pounds of yarn and will knit it up at once and return by express as usual. Yours truly,

R. E. McNAUGHTON.

And many others.

**W**RITE at once if you want to become a member with us, enclosing 3 cent stamp and naming references. References we must require, as we entrust our workers with large quantities of yarn, etc. Address

THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING COMPANY.

C. O. HUNTER, Gen'l Mgr., 15 Leader Lane, TORONTO.